HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th Oct.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
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PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
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WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as h takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
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SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE

AND

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE

MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER:

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 7th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4, Shed.

All Claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th October, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTICHAND NARANJI, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, CHHABILDAS RAMDAS, subject to the existing tenancies, all that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Foras Road, leading from Byculla to Mahim, at or near Chinchpoogly, containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 200, 293, New No. 13721 Survey No. 1-3412, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the batty ground of Muncherji Framji Cama, on the West by the Foras Road, on the North by the ground of Catherine Joseph DeSouza, and on the South by the batty ground of Luxoomon Ranooji and Ramji Ranooji, and which said land has been demised to several persons on leases in separate lots.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

MAGONLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 260 OF 1903.

In the matter of the Petition of ESOOFALLY EBRAMJI GULELIWALA, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the said eleventh day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this 7th day of October one thousand, nine hundred and three.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of October, 1903.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Block, Machinery, Fixtures and Stocks of Material Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned. Inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

MORGAN & Co.,
Solicitors.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of MATTHEW HENRY STARLING, late of Bombay, European, Barrister-at-law, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of July, 1903, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was, on the 24th day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST BARKLEY RAIKES, the Executor in India of in the said Will named, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Ernest Barkley Raikes, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said Ernest Barkley Raikes will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor in India shall have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently shall be recognized.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executor in India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOVINDRAM DWARKADAS, late of Bombay and Barhanpur, in the Central Provinces, Hindu Nagar Bania Merchant, deceased,

GOPALDAS GOVINDRAM of Bombay Hindu Nagar Bania Merchant, residing in Bombay at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifth Day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 6th day of October, 1903.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL J. & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	37 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years	5 „
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 Months	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AMOY, HANKOW, PENANG,
BANGKOK, HIOGO, RANGOON,
BATAVIA, ILOILO, SAIGON,
BOMBAY, LYONS, SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA MANILA, SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	88 4-16	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	96 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-2	= +11-16
2 months hence	27 1-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	59 1-2	= + 1-3
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	= unchanged
Berlin	20·41	= do.
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= — 1-4
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-4
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 pr ct	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-16, Nov.-Dec.—1-16. Tone dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, 4s. 7 1-4d.—1-4d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat, 34 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone firmer.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-8. Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone firmer.
Do. Brown 31 7-8. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 37 3-8. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton.—Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 578—14. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·06	5·02	5·04 —1	4·98 —1
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
4·99 —1	4·99 —1	4·99 —1	4·99 —1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	63,000 bales.
Do. last year	71,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	15,000 „
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	9·50—15
Futures, month of Dec.	9·11—8
Do. do. March	9·15—11

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-16—3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·03—10
Do. do. April	9·15—14
Tone at close	Steady.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 6th October, 1903:—

Cotton	186 bales.
Wheat	22,218 cwts.
Linseed	2,566 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,118 „
Gingellyseed	3,369 „
Poppyseed	864 „
Groundnuts	161 „
Castorseed	12,701 „
Rice	2,990 „
Myrabollams	273 „
Cottonseed	4,308 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	186
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steadier.

Cash	Rs. 98·13
1st Settlement	„ 98·10

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	10	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30-0
Club No. 1	„ 29-0
Hard Red	„ 23-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·99 —7	4·97 —5	4·95 —5	4·93 —5
Feb-Mar.	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
4·91 —5	4·94 —5	4·94 —4	4·94 —4

COTTON.—In ready cotton there is very little doing. In sympathy with the fall in prices in America, the market for New Crop dropped Rs. 2 on receipt of the American telegram. A further drop was experienced when the Liverpool opener arrived, but a slight reaction has set in, and at the close Good Broach is quoted Rs. 219 1-2 and fully good Bengals Rs. 167. The business done in New Crop has been confined to small purchases of fine M. G. Bengals for November on mill accounts.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

From the Austrian Consulate in Shanghai comes the following:—The flying rumours about a loan by the Governor of Kwang-si from the German firm of Carlowitz and Co., have now assumed reliable form. The statement refers (1) to the payment of a sum of 150,000 taels in cash which would be granted as a loan by the above firm (2) to the delivery of the materials necessary for the construction of a mint, costing 87,230 taels, and of 6,100 Mauser guns with ammunition to the value of 45,140 taels, besides 17,660 taels to be utilised in suppressing the rebellion in the province of Kwang-si. The total of the loan of 300,000 taels is to be repayable within two years in three sums and is to bear seven per cent. interest. It is interesting to note that Governor Wang sought to induce some French capitalists to take up this loan but without result.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	3	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	9	9	60
Total plague deaths to date	263,211	215,368	
Same date last year	10	9	92

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVERETT—September 28, at Bagli Pinjra Azamgarh, the wife of R A Everett, of a son.

GORDON—Oct. 1st at 11 Kyd Street Calcutta the wife of Cuthbert H Gordon of a daughter.

MACMULLEN—September 29, at Mozuffarpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Captain Macmullen, 12th Cavalry, of a son.

ROBERTS—October 2, at Louth, Lincolnshire, the J C Roberst of a daughter (By cablegram)

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON-DAUBENY—NICHOLL—September 10th At St Mary's Church Jamalpur by the Rev W H Carless Chaplain Charles Redmond Clayton-Daubeny elder son of the late Capt Redmond Browne-Clayton-Daubeny 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) and 36th Worcesters to Elfrida Maud younger daughter of the late Edward Nicholl Esq C I E.

FISCHER—OWEN—October 1, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev D Ferminger, Fracis Norton Fischer, I C S, to Majorie, youngest daughter of D H Owen, Esq, London.

DEATH.

HILLIARD—October 2nd At 9 Esplande East Calcutta on Robert William Hilliar of Messrs T E Thomas and Co Ld- Aged 58 years 11 months and 22 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 0-6m, 0-8a. Low water, 5-55m., 6-4a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf Competition.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15,

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. Bombay Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair held in commemoration of Pir Karim Shah takes place on the Grant Road burial grounds on the 9th instant.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY—During the month of September the number of Khoja patients treated in this dispensary was 1,860. Among them the number of new admissions was 367, classified as stated below:—Men 120, women 119, and children 128.

A DISORDERLY POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Ismail Currim, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police charged Zulfikar Kader, a police constable in the Railway Police, with being drunk and disorderly, and with wilful neglect of duty on the 4th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 10.

FRAUDULENT CUSTOMER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Lukhmiram Gungaram, a Brahmin mendicant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a tin of ghee and one maund of sugar, collectively valued at Rs. 22, the property of one Vithal Virji, a druggist of Shaik Memon Street. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant's shop on Tuesday afternoon, and purchased the articles. On being asked for the price of the goods, the accused asked the complainant to send his servant with him, to whom, he said, he would give the money. This was agreed to. The accused then called a coolie, and accompanied by the complainant's servant, went to Nagdevi Street, where he gave the servant the slip and disappeared with the coolie. A report was made to the Police, who arrested the accused the same evening. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—At Sewree yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dewbai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty, wife of one Atmaram Nursoo, a flower-seller. The evidence showed that Atmaram lived with his father and his family and to support them all he and his wife had to work. A few days ago the deceased proposed to her husband to live separate from his father. Atmaram declined to do so and they had a quarrel, in consequence of which the deceased left the house four days ago and went to reside with her uncle at Sewree. On Tuesday morning Atmaram saw the deceased at her uncle's house and asked her to return to him. She refused to go with him until he lived separate from his father and gave up to him all the ornaments she had on her person saying "Idon't want your ornaments." The husband took the ornaments and went home. In the evening the deceased went to a quarry hole near the house and was seen deliberately jumping into it. The police dragged the hole and recovered the body in about half an hour. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSSESSING FALSE MEASURES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wheatly charged Aspal Tokarsi, a Bania grain-dealer, in Khoja Street, with possessing a false measure, namely Paili. Mr. Velinkar, pleader defended the accused. On 13th September one Bapu Ganu, a mill-hand purchased grain from accused's shop, and going to the Inspector complained of shortage. The shop was searched and the paili was measured when it was found to be short of the standard weight. The defence was that the mill-hands in order to get themselves out of the debt they owed to the Bania had set up this charge against him. The grain was measured out by a correct paili, which was also found in the shop at the search. The magistrate said that if the defence was right how came the grain to be short. It appeared the correct paili was found subsequently, and it might have been put there only an after thought. As persons of the accused' class did not seem to mind fines however heavy he must deal with this case strictly, and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A DRUGGIST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Vasanji Amulak, of Messrs. Vasanji Nathu and Co., druggists in Sheikh Memon Street, stands charged with receiving stolen property, namely, some bottles of Russian cream, and two drums of carbolic acid, valued at Rs. 21, belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Co. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Mr. Nolan, Superintendent of the E. Division Police, appeared to prosecute; the Hon, Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., instructed by Messrs. Velinker, Sealy, and Oliviera, pleaders, defended the accused. Inspector Simon Favel, was cross-examined by Mr. Mehta. He said before the search, Mr. Sealy asked him what was there against Vasanji?

Mr. Mehta: Did he ask you as Vasanji's pleader?

The Inspector: I don't know. As a rule I don't talk much to these gentlemen.

Mr. Mehta: Think it safe rather not to.

Peter Fernandes, assistant to Chambers, who is now a convict in jail, said on 8th September he reported to Mr. Knowles, the General Manager, that Chambers had been removing goods to his residential quarters since June. He had not the courage to report it sooner. Mr. Knowles would not believe him at first. On the same day he reported to Mr. Knowles about the Russian cream and the carbolic acid.

Mr. Mehta: When did you start keeping this small book about the articles taken away in June as you say?

Witness: In the middle of August.

Mr. Mehta: Oh, you started writing this book in the middle of August about articles taken away in June, is that it?

Witness: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Mehta: Well, we will go a step further. Were not all the entries written on the same day?

Witness: Yes, they were written on the same day. They were written about the end of August.

The Magistrate: Then why did you state at first in the middle of August?

Re-examined witness said he wrote these items from another book which was destroyed afterwards.

Mr. Mehta: Oh good gracious the destroyed is fortunate.

To the Court witness said the cream he had prepared lay on Chambers table. He could not say of his own knowledge whether the bottles passed out.

The Magistrates: Then what became of them? They disappeared?

Witness: Yes sir, disappeared.

The Magistrate: Do you mean to say in some mysterious way which you cannot explain?

Witness; I cannot say how they disappeared.

The Magistrate: Did you make these entries at the time the goods passed out?

Witness: Yes your worship.

The Magistrate: "Yes your worship." Then why did you say that you wrote them all on the same day at the end of August? Do you call any other witness Mr. Acworth?

Mr. Acworth wanted to examine Mr. Nolan about this book but after what was stated by the last witness I don't want to call him.

Some further evidence was recorded and the hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JIWAJI SHAMSHUDIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a week, which was granted.

RE DHANAJI RAMCHANDRA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODHARDAS.

Mr. Strangman, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for two months, and for an extension of the interim order for that period with leave to serve notices on the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE VITHALDAS MOHANSEY.

Mr. Colah for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE MOHANSEY SHAVA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE MANEKLAL HIRALAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE MERWAN KHODADAD IRANI,

Mr. Ardasir Khapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE THOMAS ROBERT WILLIAM.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked that a day might be fixed for the hearing, as his client was a resident of up-country.

The Judge: Is the matter a long one?

Mr. Manker: The matter is short. Your lordship has to decide the question of jurisdiction.

The Judge fixed the hearing for the first Wednesday after the vacation.

RE NANABHAI DORABJEE DAVAR.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for the usual interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE J. M. CARVALHO.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an extension of the interim order.

The Official Assignee said that the insolvent has not paid the amount of the instalment as ordered by the court.

His lordship remarked that if the insolvent paid the amount of the instalment in court in the course of the day he would get the interim order extended for one month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Gajanan Ramchundra Dhuradhar; Ballabhoy Damodar Pingley; David Daniel Bamnalker; Chunilal Chuganlal Sha; Pandu Keshav Naik; Valji Sumar Khoja; Sukurji Dadaji Dhurandhar; Issanudin Shaik Abdulla; Vithaldas Badardas; Anna Nathu and others; Ramjanali Seedu Khoja; Jaichand Khushal and another; and Trimbak Shivram.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·821	NNW	14	88·1	72·5	63	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·788	E	12	90·3	78·2	94	...	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·734	SE	3	87·[illegible]	84·0	83	...	0·03	—0·37
Aden	29·745	NW	6	91·8	81·3	83	..	0·[illegible]5	—0·26
Lahore	29·719	Calm	2	96·4	68·2	67	..	12·35	—3·10
Sirsa	29·715	NW	3	97·8	69·4	58	...	12·83	+1·25
Delhi	29·701	Calm	7	92·2	74·3	71	...	11·85	—12·23
Agra	29·711	SE	3	93·	78·9	77	..	16·[illegible]9	—9·38
Cawnpore	[illegible]9·710	NNE	5	88·3	73·5	98	1·30	22·49	—10·55
Allahabad	29·597	ENE	21	85·1	75·1	95	0·66	40·99	+4·08
Jhansi	29·691	NNE	5	89·2	75,1	88	0·07	26·17	—9·92
Jacobabad	29·699	Calm	0	106·9	65·9	76	...	2·42	—0·09
Karachi	29·783	WNW	12	92·1	77·7	83	...	3·68	—2·97
Jeypore	29·725	NNW	4	95·2	69·1	52	..	22·32	—1·57
Ajmere	29·752	Calm	3	93·9	65·1	64	3·74	21·25	+1·66
Deesa	29·749	W	5	104·	73·0	71	...	19·33	—3·82
Ahmedabad.	29·744	NW	3	98·2	74·6	73	..	26·0[illegible]	—5·95
Bhuj	29·759	NW	16	94·[illegible]	73·[illegible]	71	...	16·1[illegible]	+2·53
Jamnagar	29·78[illegible]	WSW	21	89·0	78·2	79	..	26·61	×4·17
Dwarka	29·799	WNW	13	84·9	79·3	8[illegible]	..	25·15	—1·45
Rajkot	29·790	W	11	92·9	72·3	87	...	22·[illegible]	+4·86
Bhavnagar	29·777	NW	10	101·6	75·0	7[illegible]	...	23·69	+6·[illegible]6
Veraval	29·797	NW	16	85·0	74·5	88	...	23·36	+1·53
Neemuch	29·743	W	5	94·0	64·2	77	..	29·98	×14·76
Indore	29·719	NW	5	88·3	69·1	91	..	45·96	—6·46
Saugor	29·662	NW	9	85·4	72·6	92	...	38·44	—7·13
Jubbulpore	29·57[illegible]	N	6	82·9	73·1	90	0·17	47·50	—4·23
Hoshangabad	29·684	NW	1	82·7	70·2	76	..	44·27	—0·12
Khandwa	29·657	NW	9	91·7	73·6	7[illegible]	..	25·88	—7·96
Raipur	29·57[illegible]	NW	8	84·1	72·4	79	0·48	7·13	×10·19
Nagpur	29·624	SW	7	87·8	72·[illegible]	62	0·0[illegible]	54·02	×9·01
Amraoti	29·671	W	11	87·1	69·5	8[illegible]	...	9·[illegible]2	—1·09
Akola	29·686	W	8	90·0	72·8	77	..	8·42	—2·[illegible]3
Surat	29·769	WNW	7	92·1	74·[illegible]	[illegible]1	..	40·11	—2·88
Malegaon	29·770	SW	10	91·1	69.0	67	..	15·0[illegible]	×3·04
Bombay	29·82[illegible]	SW	9	87·4	78·1	79	...	76·0[illegible]	—1·61
Poona	29·815	WNW	15	87·5	65·4	74	..	17·0[illegible]	+13·39
Ahmednagar	29·77[illegible]	W	8	86·[illegible]	63·[illegible]	70	0·01	31·10	...
Aurangabad	29·734	NW	12	87·[illegible]	62·[illegible]	72	...	23.30	+13·31
Sholapur	29·784	W	7	80·7	65·[illegible]	73	..	35·00	×0·84
Ratnagiri	29·835	NW	[illegible]	83·3	[illegible]5·[illegible]	93	...	103·26	+5·35
Bijapur	29·793	NNW	12	82·8	67·8	8[illegible]	...	2[illegible]·90	—3·45
Belgaum	29·825	SSW	16	82·5	65·5	88	...	35·76	+11·36
Marmugoa	29·84[illegible]	WSW	5	83·0	[illegible]6·[illegible]	89	...	94·83	—13·[illegible]5
Karwar	29·847	Calm	[illegible]	84·2	75·[illegible]	83	...	125·72	×16·36
Mangalore	29·862	Calm	8	83·[illegible]	71·9	8[illegible]	0·24	2257	×12·79
Calicut	29·853	Calm	9	84·[illegible]	73·2	61	0·90	101·35	—18·18
Cochin	29·868	W	11	85·3	77·[illegible]	77	...	95·10	+13·46
Bangalore	29·872	ENE	11	81·[illegible]	65·3	85	...	4·26	×16·50
Secunderabad	29·74[illegible]	W NW	10	73·6	61·[illegible]	55	1·02	43·10	×15·66
Masulipatam	29·67[illegible]	W	13	82·[illegible]	76·1	82	0·02	39·94	—13·41
Bellary	29·792	WNW	10	84·0	7[illegible]·7	[illegible]2	..	15·10	×10·45
Cuddapah	29·775	NW	6	90·2	74·5	7[illegible]	..	30·87	—4·849
Madras	29·756	W	6	92·0	7[illegible]·5	73	..	23·06	—2·405
Coimbatore	29·847	WSW	5	85·9	71·[illegible]	88	..	8·63	+3·945
Trichinopoly	29·799	WSW	7	91·5	75·9	70	..	16·62	—10·47
Negapatam	29·801	Calm	7	92·7	77·0	62	..	21·96	×10·47
Colombo	29·877	SW	8	88·0	78·[illegible]	77	..	27·28	×13·18

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy
Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H.=0·00 (81·88) G T H =0·00 (76·31); St G H= 000 (77·58); C P= 0·00 (76·01)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes has been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall in the Central Provinces and at Indore and Akola and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal over the whole country, the deficiency being greatest in the Central Provinces and Berar where it ranges from about a tenth and half to three-tenths of an inch.

Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country and are being drawn into the depression noted above. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Poona, Veraval and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum from 5° to 10° in defect at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Sholapur, Bijapur, Masulipatam and Bellary and 5° in excess at Bhavnagar. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 82° at Belgaum and the minimum from 80° at Agra and Dwarka to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall has been local and scattered, the chief amounts being 3·74' at Ajmere, 1·30' at Cawnpore and 1·02' at Secunderabad.

Weather.—A deep depression with centre somewhere to the north-east of Raipur is shown by the chart and the aweather remains in very unsettled condition. Local scattered rain is a to be expected, and will increase considerably if the depression advances westwards.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE "Tablet" states that the Rev. Robert Hugh Benson, M.A., son of the late Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Dominican Priory, Woodchester, by the Rev. Father H. Reginald Buckler, O.P. Mr. Benson, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1894, has since 1901 ministered to the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, Wakefield.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Maxican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Belgian King, 2,170 tons, Captain Thompson, will sail to-day for Leith with a general cargo.

THE stamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain J B Peabody sailed yesterday for Hull with a general.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam 2,011 tons, Captain J Collier, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a cargo of duty paid saltt and one deck passenger.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co steamer Ischia, 1781 tons, Captain D Manganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hangkong 11th September with a general crago and 27 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, 1772 tons, Captain N Le Coispeltier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 14th September, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,768 tons, Captain J Prowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 13th, September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Knight, and two children, Mrs Ivers, Mr and Mrs Clarke, and two children, and Mr Waycott,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kaloria, 663 tons, Kaloria, 663 tont, Captain M G Williamel will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo Mess Mackenzie, 1 British office, Mr E S Hearu, Mr A G Harnsebean 4 natives and 180 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I M
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100	......	......
Do No 102	......	......
Do No 103	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 6

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Soudan		Henning	Southampton		Transport
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-17	E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caders			Captain
Redhill	2504	Dowell			A Montoshoff
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			Captain
Highlander	1595	Dawson			W & A G & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Fore rie	2591	Cowley			W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	2041	McLean			T M & Co
Khalif	2319	Middleton			K Nixon & Co
Boscombe	2433	Taylor			K Nixon & Co
Secondra	1675	Lawe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nereo	2412	Kovocevic			W & A G & Co
Katoria	6[illegible]3	Hirst			M M & Co
Orisa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Telena	3123	Carer			W & A G & Co
Saga	699	Nating	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bunei			B & P S N Co
Reckenbam	2987	Raeburn			
Nowshera	1861	Dewing			M M & Co
Henzada	1346	Hodgson			M M & Co
Hilarius		Sergent	N F		J M & Co
Sealda	3138	Henderson			M M & Co
Merton Hall	2768	Prowpe			K N & Co
Dumbia	2772	Caispellier			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Langbank	2966	Rout	Marseilles	8-10	W& A G &Co
D	Virginia	2790	McDougall	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
F	Asbruf	1293	Newlew	N F		W F H C Joosub
H	Eidsvold	2292	Hatleburg	Stettin	10-10	K N C & Co
K	V de Tamatave	2227	Peancellier	Havre	8-10	K N & Co
L	Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	13-10	A Strandes
M	Nankin	2557	Robert	Berbera		Transport
N	Santhia	3322	Phillips	Berbera	9-10	Transport MM&Co
P	Wensleydale	3000	Sharpe	Hawburg	20-10	M M & Co
Q	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	28-10	A Strandes

Alongside D

Mohammadi	1252	Galley	Singapore	14-10	B & P S N Co

Alongside N

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Kurrachi	10-10	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bohemia	2011	Hunt	Liverpool	8-10	W&A G &Co
3	R Rubattino	3100	Sepriti	Genva	15-10	F R S N Co
5	Oriental	3985	Spicer	Aden	10-10	P & O Co
6	Bombay Maru	3398	Mirai	Japan	9-10	N Y Kaisha
7	Prome	2219	McKay	Dunkirk	14-10	K N & Co
8	Taunton	2461	Saeberg	Hull	10-10	T Morrison&Co
10&11	Goolistan	1786	Scott	Kurrachi	9-10	E Latham & Co
12	Caledonia	3229	Tocque	London	17-10	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Neilson	Karachi	10-10	M M & Co
15	Belgian King	2170	Thompson	Leith	8-10	W&A G&Co
16	Jeseric	3114	Shatton	Antwerp	13-10	W&AG&Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Islanda	3361	Anderson	Berbera		Transport M M & Co
Chusan	2557	Cocke	China	21-10	P & O Co
Courland	700	Ei muil	Jamnagar	8-10	Shpd & C

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Liverpool, Sept 13
	Dumbea s	Coispellier	Sydney, Sept 14
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Karachi, Oct 4
	Isbhia s	Magaazini	Hongkong, Sept 11

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai
	Fultala s	Hill	Calcutta, &c.
	Nizam s	Collier	Calcutta, &c.
	Imani s	Peabody	Hull
	Guinfels s	Rode	Hanburg viaKurachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Steamer Belgianking, Thompson for Ceith.
„ Langbank, Rout for Marseilles.
„ Katoyia William—Persian Gulf.
„ Dumbia, LeCoispellier will sail for Marseilles to-day.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Beckenham for Marseilles and Odessa.
„ R Rubattino for Genoa, &c
„ Henzada for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT 6.
The British I S N Co's steamer Uriana left this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT 6.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived this morning.

LONDON, OCT 5.
The P and O Co's steamer Victoria arrived yesterday morning.

SUEZ, OCT 5.
The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya arrived from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th inst. night.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

The N Y K steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Bohemia s 4000 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co; 15 bales wool H A Cosman.
FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—12 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 2000 cwt Jowari A Blascheck and Co; 17 bales carpets K B Sajan 91 cwt Mather oppsari shell the Bombay Co.
FOR HULL.
Taunton s—1000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Brothers 6000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Jeseric s—300 bales Cotton Goddum and Co; 1000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers; 1000 cwt cotton seed J A Beglie and Co; 2000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Prome s—1000 cwt rapeseed 4000 cwt Poppy seed Volkart Brothers 500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brother.
Kille-de-Tamatave s—8009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wensleydale s—125 bales cottonfly Tokersey Shamjee; 4000 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co.
Gutenfels s—4 cases bristles Hegerle Sulzer and Co; 50 cwts weedseed Bauer and Kranse.
FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Bohemia s—225 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
FOR BOSTON.
Bohemia s—40 cwts fishmawe Dhunjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th October
I. The following drills will take place to-day.
No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.
To-day 8-45 p. m. Gun and squad drill.
No 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head Qrs.)
To-day 8-45 p m Gun and squad drill,
By Order,
H O. COATES, LIEUT.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

IT is understood that Mr. Bernard Coventry, Manager of the Dulsing Serai indigo concern, who is a well recognised expert in agricultural matters, has been appointed Principal of the Central Government Agricultural College about to be established at Pusa, Behar

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
MANUFACTURE
TUSSAH SERGES
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
FOR BOMBAY WEAR

A Luxury, some say a Necessity,
Specially Woven
to stand Daily Washing if required,
OF PURE MATERIAL,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4
In 60 Shades for
COSTUMES.
WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8
In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.
FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.
ABOVE ARE A FEW OF
THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES
FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

CHOLERA BELTS As. 9 to Rs. 1-4

Army Necessaries and all classes of WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton*) GOODS.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "UP-TO-DATE
SHORTHAND,"
HEAD STUDIO, White House, Apollo Bunder,
BRANCH STUDIO, (Central) 53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
POONA (Branch.) The Camp.
1st lesson write any word.
4th " 40 words minute.
11th " 120 words minute.
No books to buy.

The Head Studio is for the training of TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and Special Pupils, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE.

A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes' Speech.

A Central Studio has been opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), and is conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees at this Studio are Rs. 21 for the full Course.

Those pupils who enrol at the Central Studio during this month of October will have the privilege of competing for a Cash Prize of Rs. 100, and for positions on the Staff at the Studios.

The terms at the Poona Studio are Rs. 21 for the full Course.

No classes to attend. Pupil comes for 10 minutes at any time between 9 o'clock and 5-30 o'clock.

POSTAL PUPILS may learn quite as easily as attending at the Studios. Remit Rs. 2 for the first lesson and full particulars, or Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 lessons.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch as above.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
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CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

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NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

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SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

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BOMBAY.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1903.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND ISLAM.

THE paper, which Mr. F. H. Skrine read at the Imperial Institute on the Government of Asiatics by England and Russia, finds a place in the new number of "East and West." The title is of more comprehensive significance than the paper itself, for Mr. Skrine confined himself to tracing the influence of British and Russian rule on the Mahomedan population which lives under the deep shadow of our respective flags. British India finds a home for 53,864,000 followers of the Prophet and Russia 18,707,000. Mr. Victor Dingelstedt pronounced the Russian Mahomedans to be "in general, sober, dignified, respectful of authority, inclined to meditation, indolent, courageous, and fatalistic. They have virtues and vices of their own, but the latter should not exclude our admiration of the former." Mr. Skrine's long residence in India gave him many Mahomedan friends, and he fully concurs in Mr. Dingelstedt's estimate of their creed. But all this and more is but the padding employed to bring the paper to the customary bulk. Mr. Skrine believes that the Mutiny was a blessing in disguise, for it was the turning point in military history. Had it not been for that lesson England might not have resolutely set her house in order. Had it not been for that outbreak the condition of the Mahomedans in British India to-day might have been as unsatisfactory as that of the Mahomedans in Russian territory. But Mr. Skrine seems loth to admit that the lot of the Mussalmans in this country is preferable to that of his brother north of the borderland. It is as difficult as it is invidious, he writes, to compare the British and Russian methods of governing Orientals. The Tsar's officers have to contend with vast distances and an unhealthy climate, for irrigation without subsoil drainage brings malaria in its train. But, says he, the administrator's greatest difficulties arise from a dense population and the consequent acuteness of the struggle for life. Thus, he considers, an enormous predatory class had been evolved in British India, which has no parallel in Central Asia. The standard of comfort among these latter is high, famine is unknown, and the isolation of these territories almost guards them against cholera and plague. Speaking as an Indian official, who has studied Russian methods on the spot, Mr. Skrine believes that each Power sincerely desires to raise its Eastern subjects to a higher social and political level. Having studied both methods on the spot and undertaken to discuss them it is a matter for regret that he shirks responsibility in this way and leaves the reader to gather for himself which of the methods, the Russian or British, is to his mind the better.

This he will tell us: that viewing the condition of Russian Mahomedans as a whole it is impossible to avoid a conviction that they are depressed, sullen, and discontented. He thinks the fault is partly their own; for with few exceptions they have made no effort to adapt themselves to the new order of things. They stand jealously on ancient ways, dream of regaining independence, and take revenge for their degradation by misleading the foreign judges and executive officers. Mahomedans in India form a respectable minority of the population of India. Their attitude Mr. Skrine sums up in the word aloofness. Exceptions, he admits, there are, such for example as the illustrious reformer, Sir Sayyid Ahmed of Aligarh. But the paucity of those exceptions he holds to prove a too evident rule. Indian Mussalmans, he believes, as a body to be averse to our system of education and illogically inclined to be jealous of the monopoly of office secured by the subtle and supple Hindus. Those who inhabit Upper India and the Madras Presidency have by no means forgotten the glories of their vanished empire. Of those in Bombay he makes no mention, but we believe that although they have not forgotten the past they are contented, they are not jealous of the greater success of the Hindu, and whatever may have been their feeling a few years ago they have already realised that to succeed they must exert themselves, and that upon their own efforts depends their future. They would like an equal share of office with other communities, but they are alive to the fact that they have not prepared themselves for it. Yet whereas other parts of India can claim one man who is deserving of the highest honours Bombay can produce a score. Mahomedan educational agencies are in no way behind those of the other sects, and each succeeding year shows a growth in the proportion of men, not merely aspirants for Government service, but swelling the ranks of the learned professions and striving after distinction in other walks of life. In Bengal proper Mr. Skrine tells us, the latent discontent is increased by keen religious prejudice. He cannot say the same of Bombay, for although there is none truer to the traditions of his religion, there is none who more fully recognises that his own interests and those of his country depend upon his own loyal exertions to render himself not merely the equal but the superior of the Hindu and the Parsi, who have thus far outstripped him in the race. He has awakened to the fact that if he is a lap behind in the race it is due to himself, and that the British Government has offered, does and will offer, him equal chances with either of the others, and that no measure of encouragement he desires on the basis of fair play all round is or will be denied him. The Bombay Mahomedan sets an example to believers in every other province of India, if not perhaps to those in every other country of the world. There has been a great awakening among them and their new-born zeal shows no sign of relaxation.

The Bengali Mussalman, with whom Mr Skrine is best acquainted, is a less respectable member of society, and we must protest against any attempt to classify our own immediate neighbours with them. And it is not necessary to classify them together in Mr. Skrine's contention that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that our Government will be compelled to resist its iron-bound system of "laissez-faire" with regard to the aberrations of Indian creeds. He is persuaded that the instinct of self-preservation must, sooner or later, prompt them to watch athwart the intrigues of the vast hordes of religious mendicants, who are the bitterest foes of foreign rule. Perhaps; but it will be found that before the revolt of Islam, which he believes will assuredly shake the world, breaks out the influence of the educated Mahomedan community of Bombay will have tended to reduce that operation to its least dangerous proportions. We need only quote Mr. Skrine's arguments in support of our own. India is no longer what it was in the Company's days, feudatory princes no longer feel that their dynasties are at the mercy of a foreigner's caprice, and the sense of security has bound their interests to those of the Paramount Power. Every crisis of national danger brings with it a chorus of sympathy and offers of support. Our rule, taken as a whole, is the best and most honest in the world, and though it may be cold and colourless and still reek of the countenance, it appeals to the instinct of admiration which is the saving trait in the Indian's character. It appeals to the Mahomedan's new found desire for progression and his knowledge that emulation is the surest road to succession. It does not reach his heart, says Mr. Skrine. But it does, so far as any effort by a people opposed to him in religion and social customs can ever hope to do. The Mahomedan knows full well that his opportunities under British rule eclipse those he could hope for under that of Russia, and no other future possible change ever occurs to him. He knows full well that the revolt of Islam, if ever it; should come about, while shaking the world would shake him more than his neighbour, and the wise will abstain from taking any part in it; without them the revolt would collapse from want of guidance and leaders. Mr. Skrine believes that the time has come for a more sympathetic attitude towards Islam and its adherents, for a sustained effort to understand their aspirations and to gratify the craving for power which exists in every human heart. The time has come, he says. The time came long ago, and we are glad to feel that with it in Bombay at all events came the recognition on the part of the Mahomedan that his future depended entirely on his own legitimate efforts, that the hand of the ruler was held out to him as far, if not farther, than to any other section of the community.

TRADE IN SIND. THE figures contained in the report on the trade of the province of Sind during the official year 1902-03 are by no means so large as those recorded in the previous year's report. Last year's figures were, however, very exceptional, and the aggregate total of the year's trade exhibited an increase of no less than 67 per cent. Such an enormous difference could hardly be expected to be maintained, and the fact that this year a decrease of only 12 per cent. or three crores of rupees is recorded may be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the continued prosperity of the province, for the gross total in the statistics under review is much higher than the average of the past four years. The imports show a decrease of Rs. 1,03,39,145 or 3 per cent. A decline of three lakhs of rupees is to be noticed in imports of provisions. This was due principally to a cessation of the trade in ghi with Mekran and Sonmiani, Persia, and Turkey in Asia, and foreign imports were restricted generally by a plentiful internal supply. One of the most important decreases occurred under the head of refined sugar which declined by no less than 48 lakhs. The imposition of additional duty on bounty-fed sugar was mainly responsible for this large falling off. Cheaper Indian coal is rapidly doing away with the necessity of importing this commodity from England. The decrease in respect of cotton goods amounted to no less than 70 lakhs, and there was a decline of over 10 lakhs in importations of woollen goods. This large falling off however, came about quite naturally, and was due to overstocked markets owing to large imports in the previous year. Small increases occurred under the headings of Railway Stock, Alizarine Dye, Oils, Wearing Apparel, and Liquors. The last mentioned increase was owing to a large demand for brandy, whiskey, and champagne during the Delhi Durbar. The decrease in respect of exports amounted to slightly over 70 lakhs or about 9 per cent., and the principal items which contributed to the decline were gram, pulse, tea, raw skins, castor seed, mustard seed, rape seed, and til seed. Exported rice declined in value by over 10 lakhs or 39 per cent. The United Kingdom took by far the greater part of the trade exported, but whereas at one time Austria Hungary occupied the second place on the list, that distinction is now held by Germany who bought last year the respectable total of Rs. 1,24,00,538 worth of goods. A country which is increasing in its demands upon the Sind Province is Egypt, which, along with Belgium, also took over a crore of rupees worth of trade last year.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN INDIA. CULTIVATORS have still reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of the season. There is a marked improvement in the crop reports received from districts which have hitherto complained of an inadequate rainfall, and all provinces, with the exception of comparatively small areas, report that the prospects of the season are good. In Madras good rain has again fallen. In two or three districts the downfall has been excessive and the standing crops have suffered. Otherwise, there is no cause for complaint, and cultivators are busily engaged with ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding. In Bengal general rain has also been received. In some districts the supply of moisture is still insufficient, but the outlook does not seem to be so serious as was formerly the case, and prospects are stated to be fairly good. The chief operations now proceeding are the transplantation of winter rice which is nearly completed and the preparation of the lands for the spring crops and the harvesting of jute. The latter crop is expected to give an outturn of 93·75 per cent. Rain has also been general in the United Provinces, and in Gorakhpur the harvesting of the autumn crops has been retarded owing to the excessive rainfall. Prospects are good, though a plague of insects has caused slight damage. The situation is also all that could be desired in the Punjab with the exception of the district of Ferozepore, where cultivators still complain of a lack of rain. In the North-West Frontier Province the future of the crops is assured, and the only unsatisfactory feature of the situation in the Central Provinces is slight damage owing to continuous rain in one or two provinces and some injury to the crops by grasshoppers in others. The rainfall has been good in Mysore where general prospects are also excellent; and in Coorg, Berar, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Kashmir, and Nepal the reports are very reassuring. From Central India come reports of damage by vermin and rain. There is, however, no mention of the continued prevalence of rinderpest amongst the cattle, and it may, therefore, be assumed that that disease has at any rate abated in virulence. In Burma and Assam prospects have improved.

NAVAL GUNS AT LADYSMITH. THE difference of opinion between Sir Archibald Hunter and Captain Hedworth Lambton as to the efficiency of the naval gunnery at Ladysmith still remains. The result of Captain Lambton's protest has ended in absurdity, and we imagine the gallant naval commander must regret he placed himself in such a ridiculous position. General Hunter adheres to his opinion, but regrets he did not express it differently. That is what it amounts to. He apologised before the Commission when he made use of the particular expression which was afterwards objected to. But he condemns the naval gunnery all the same. Captain Lambton, therefore, withdraws some personal remarks he made—we have yet to learn what they were—regarding General Hunter, and we should be sorry Captain Lambton spoke at all—except that it may be the means of leading the Admiralty to place more opportunies at the disposal of naval officers of giving their men the practice which can alone make them perfect.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd August amounted to Rs. 950. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd August were Rs. 9,991.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd August amounted to Rs. 7,739, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 807. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd August were Rs. 61,210, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,616.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd August amounted to Rs. 1,889 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,123. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd August were Rs. 17,738, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,433.

IT is expected that when Mr. Hutchinson succeeds Mr. Maclean as Director-General of Telegraphs at the end of the year, Mr. Leach will become Director of Traffic and that Mr. Dempster, now on leave, will replace Mr. Leach as Deputy Director of Construction.

MISS JANET WALDORF, the American actress, whose death was announced, is not, we are glad to see, deceased, as a Melbourne paper says:—"Yesterday I met a dear friend of Janet Waldorf's when she toured Australia. He says she is not dead, but resting with her people at Pittsburg (U.S.A.)"

NOT content with appropriating the Indian indigo industry, Germany is now about to oust the Indian egg from its position of supremacy. Germany has a scheme for preserving eggs. Strong and healthy chickens, says the inventor, hatched from eggs which had been preserved for a whole year is the proof of the efficacy of the new method of keeping eggs fresh for any length of time which is reported from Frankfort, Germany. This remarkable result is obtained by simply immersing the eggs in a 10 per cent. solution of silicate of soda, commonly called "liquid glass." The process produces the formation of a coating which renders the eggs perfectly air-tight, and, so treated, the eggs retain their fresh taste for many months, if not indefinitely. The preserving solution is best prepared by dissolving one pound of liquid glass in four quarts of cold water. The eggs are then immersed for a short time in this solution, which should be kept in a glazed earthenware vessel. If one of these preserved eggs is to be boiled, the shell must be first perforated, in order to prevent cracking. And when you have boiled the glass egg, which may be a year, two years, ten, fifteen, a hundred years old, if you like, all you have got to do is to find the man brave enough to eat it. No—with all its endless variety and possibilities—let us still stick to our quaint old Indian egg—chickens or no chickens! Let them introduce it into China where they have a pretty taste in antique eggs.

IT has been suggested to us "apropos" of police stations, writes the "Indian Planters' Gazette" that no attempt is made to brighten the dull monotony of luxury that is enjoyed by the Indian convict, at a time when all the rest of Hindu India is enjoing itself, making itself ill on too much food and—according to Mr. S. S. Bose—unorthodox drink also. It has been suggested that the convict should be given some real work, as for instance being made to "waste" for a race, or go into hard training for a boxing match. But at the same time we are told that there is one kind-hearted jailer in a certain Province of India who has not allowed the needs of the poor prisoner to escape him. This estimable man is fond of the game called golf, played as we are informed with a "bundle of sticks" and "a wee bittee gutty ba'"—we merely quote from the literature upon the subject—and, in order to perfect himself in this pursuit, he practises driving a ball over a large-sized tank in his jail. Whenever he misses getting over he has an alarm parade and makes all his convicts dive and find the ball. The other day, however, he happened to engage a new subordinate, who was as nervous as a cat about getting banged on the head by a mutinous convict, and who had read the jail regulations which empowered him in event of sudden alarm, to send for a regiment of soldiers quartered not a long way off the prison. So when he heard the alarm, he telephoned to the Colonel "Come at once." It was a hot sort of day, and when the regiment arrived, with band and all complete, expecting to have to rescue the gallant jailer and his warders from an infuriated mob of "lags," the colonel got quite angry when he was told that it was only a golf ball that had got into the tank. Some people never can keep their tempers!

HOW TO BUY GOOD PRINTS.

HINTS BY AN EXPERT.

EVERYTHING that savours of antiquity is much sought after nowadays by an entirely new school of collectors, which has sprung up within the last two or three years.

Perhaps the most interesting and popular of all hobbies is to form a collection of prints and engravings. A great many people, however, are debarred from following their inclination in this respect by reason of the prices of prints and engravings at times command in the auction room, and the fancy prices asked for them by dealers.

But let them not despair. There are still many valuable prints and a great many prints which will become valuable to be picked up even in London, and at prices suited to the collector of most moderate means, if he will only keep his eyes open.

He must also give some time to the study of prints, which is essential to the beginner who wishes to avoid the many pitfalls which await him at the beginning of his career.

Many who commence collecting assume a knowledge of their subject, and consequently make disastrous mistakes which might have been avoided had they started in a proper manner. This is well illustrated by the following incident.

A RASH NOVICE.

A friend of mine, writes "S E. A." in the "Daily Express," imbued with a passion for collecting prints, but knowing nothing at all about them, determined to make a start, feeling absolutely certain that he could detect any reprints that he might come across. He chose for his holiday a town well known to all antiquaries, having an idea that he might by chance come across "something good" at a low price, and re-sell at Cristie's or elsewhere for a sum which would cover his holiday expenses, and perhaps leave a substantial balance over.

He went to this town and probably spent the whole of his time in old shops rummaging through portfolios and turning everything topsy-turvy in his eagerness to unearth a treasure.

Upon his return to London I was sent for post-haste to examine some colour prints which he had "found," and which, from his message, he considered to be worth a fortune. The collection—thirty in all—was laid before me proudly. If genuine, they were, indeed, worth a fortune.

Unfortunately for my friend, they were not genuine. Everyone was a reprint—and such reprints—many of them printed in colours when the originals existed only in mezzotint; and, indeed, so badly were they reproduced that even with some slight knowledge of the difference between right and wrong my friend might have been saved a considerable loss—for the loss was considerable. He had paid £30 for them and they would have been dear at a couple of pounds.

I may add that had the prints been genuine, they would have been worth considerably over £1,000.

CLEVER FORGERIES.

It is therefore very necessary that the collector who wishes to be at all successful should start from the bottom of the ladder, and not attempt anything rash until he feels that he knows enough of his subject to enable him to distinguish, first, the difference between a genuine print and a reprint; and, secondly, the prints he may safely invest in and those he had better leave alone.

The detection of reprints is always a difficult matter for the beginner, and, indeed, collectors of experience have been in many cases deceived by them.

Of late years numerous clever reproductions have been placed on the market by unscrupulous persons, many of them being struck from the original plates, more especially those which have been fetching high prices in the sale rooms.

But except in a few instances these reprints have a dullish appearance, and the lettering of the title, etc., is bad and indistinct. This is occasioned by the plate from which they were struck being old and worn; consequently, if the eye be accustomed to the study of genuine prints, it will not be hard to distinguish these forgeries.

But let me give the beginner two valuable pieces of advice.

First, never under any circumstances, except when buying from some trustworthy dealer, purchase a print in a glazed frame without first removing it from its frame and satisfy himself as to its authenticity.

Secondly, never purchase a print by artificial light. Many collectors, and even prominent members of the trade, have been caught napping in this manner, for it is practically impossible to detect a forgery in an artificial light.

VALUABLE HINTS.

In order to gain some experience of the values of prints, attend as many sales as possible. Go the day before the actual day of sale and note the state and condition of each print. Note particularly whether the print has a margin or not, for margins have much to do with their value; and after a few sales have been attended the beginner will soon gain some knowledge of values, and obtain general idea of those prints which are most sought after. It will be wise to mark all catalogues carefully, and keep them for future reference.

The services of some reliable dealer should be enlisted, from whom the beginner should make his first purchases and indeed all his purchases until he feels confident that he is able to buy wisely on his own account.

If the foregoing suggestions are carefully followed the beginner will be furnished with a good groundwork for the commencement of a collection, and he must then decide for himself whether he shall specialise in any particular subject or make a general collection of everything he fancies. Perhaps it would be better for him to make a general collection for the first year or so. He will then have more experience, and be in a better position to judge for himself.

It would be unwise certainly for the beginner, unless possessed of ample means, to devote much time and attention to colour-prints and others, for which there is at present so much demand.

If he is wise in his generation, let him confine his print-collecting to subjects which are now very little sought after, but will without doubt become popular in the near future—for instance, mezzotint portraits of men, fine line engravings, and aquatints, all of which can be purchased at moderate prices. Apart from the pleasure experienced in searching for them, they will probably prove safer and more profitable investments than many of the concerns people put their money into now-a-days.

The literature of prints is also a feature of great importance. There are many excellent books at popular prices devoted to the collector, wherein the ways and means of forming a collection are described; while within the last few months a paper called the "Printseller," given up entirely to prints and print-collecting, has appeared, which shows how large and interesting the field for collecting really is to anyone having time and inclination for this fascinating pastime.

IMMEDIATELY after being married at San Francisco four years ago, an acquaintance of the bridegroom told the bride a tale involving the honour of her husband. She went away, and all trace of her was lost. Investigation showed the story to be false, and after four years' search she has just found her husband at a fair near New York. They are now on their honey moon.

THE Frankfort "Volksstimme" states that the Emperor William has directed the Police Censorship to examine more carefully than hitherto all references to himself in the Social Democratic newspapers. The journal adds that it is intended to prosecute for "lese majeste" wherever the slightest provocation can be found. There has been an unusually large number of prosecutions for "lese majeste" in Germany during the past few weeks. According to the existing laws, one witness is sufficient for a conviction, and many cases have been reported to the authorities as the result of malicious instigations. Three women and two men were arrested in Halle (Prussian Saxony) during the Emperor's visit for insulting His Majesty. The grounds of the accusation are not mentioned. The prosecution against the "Vorwaerts" for asserting that the Emperor intended building a fortified refuge on an island in the River Havel has suddenly been dropped, and the editor released from jail.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

GREAT SPEECH AT GLASGOW.

HIS FISCAL PROPOSALS EXPLAINED.

NO INCREASE OF TAXATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Great anticipations are entertained regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech to-night at Glasgow.

An immense crowd gave Mr. Chamberlain a most enthusiastic send off from Birmingham to-day.

He had a magnificent reception at Glasgow and cheering crowds were assembled at all the stations en route from Birmingham.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Glasgow, gave a rough outline of his proposals which were a two shilling duty on foreign corn, no duty on maize, and a corresponding tax on flour; a five per cent. duty on foreign meat and dairy produce, and a substantial preference will be given to the colonies for wine and fruit; a reduction in the duty on tea by three-quarters and on sugar by a half, and a corresponding reduction on coffee and cocoa.

The new duties will cost the agricultural labourer an additional sixteen and-a-half and the artisan nineteen and-a-half farthings per week, assuming the consumer paid the whole tax; but he believed the tax will be largely paid by the foreigner. On the other hand the duties removed amount to seventeen farthings for the labourer and nineteen and-a-half for the artisan.

The loss to the Exchequer under the scheme would be £2,800,000 annually, but this will be compensated for by retaliation as ten per cent. on foreign manufactures will yield nine millions annually which he would use to make up the £2,800,000 and further reduce the taxes on food and other taxes pressing hardly on the community. Mr. Chamberlain then quoted statistics to show that British trade practically was stagnant. He dwelt upon the decrease in our foreign and the increase in the colonial trade, and said that unless we seized the opportunity the colonies offered us we should also lose our colonial trade and sink into a fifth rate nation. Colonial preference would enable us to capture twenty-six millions of foreign trade to our colonies. The latter had cost us much blood and treasure, and it was our duty to build up firmly and permanently the great edifice founded by others. We must, he said, either draw closer to the colonies or drift apart from them.

It was not proposed to tax raw material, but if we desired to gain the colonial trade we must tax food, though nothing, he proposed, would add a farthing to the cost of living of any family. His proposals, while not increasing the burden on the public, will give us trade and employment, and all we require to maintain the prosperity of our industries.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded his speech amidst demonstrations of stupendous enthusiasm by an impassioned appeal to the British people to awake to their destiny, to preserve the Empire and not to permit its disintegration.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Press comments on Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Glasgow reveal no change on previous opinions expressed.

All including his bitterest opponents recognise the ability he displayed in presenting his case, the sincerity of his appeal, and the absence of any rancour.

HEAVY GALE IN ENGLAND.

A heavy gale which prevailed last night greatly delayed the telegraphic transmission of the reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

Commissioner Skinner's report presented to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines advocates the importation of Chinese labour under strict sanitary supervision, and recommends that every effort be made to increase the supply of Kaffir labour.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S DEFECTION

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

With the exception of the "Standard," which laments the disruption of a powerful Party, the Ministerialist press approves the reconstructed Cabinet and the introduction of new and young blood.

Public opinion, however, is disposed to think that the Cabinet is shaken especially by the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire.

THE VISIT OF BOER GENERALS TO INDIA.

The visit of Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet to India has been undertaken at the instance of Sir Arthur Lawley, and they start on Friday.

FRESH experiments with Marconi's wireless system are to be instituted by the Telegraph Department in India during the ensuing cold weather.

THE accounts of the combined Patriotic Fund and Indian Heroe's fund for 1902-03 show a balance of Rs. 2, 6,00 in Government Paper.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE, who has been staying for a few days at Chail, with Major Dunlop Smith, is now back at Simla. He is to sail from Bombay with Lady Lawrence at the end of the present month.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIR A. HUNTER ON NAVAL GUNNERY.

REMARKS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Admiralty announces that the Secretary for War in reply to representations, regarding the remarks made by General Sir A. Hunter on the shooting of the Naval guns at Ladysmith in his evidence before the War Commission, has informed the Admiralty that General Hunter has officially intimated that while he adheres to his opinion he deeply regrets and withdraws the expressions he used. General Hunter having thus apologised Captain Lambton has withdrawn his personal remarks in reference to General Hunter.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The Chitral Reliefs marched into Darora, all well, yesterday.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF MESHED.

Captain B. E. M. Gordon from leave is appointed Consul-General of Meshed vice Colonel White proceeding on sick leave.

PRINCIPAL OF ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Mr. Padfield of the Aligarh College becomes Principal of Daly College, Indore, vice Mr. Gunion, who takes up educational work in Lahore.

THE LATE TAI MAHARAJ.

AMOUNT OF HER PROPERTY.

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

"Kesari," Mr. Tilak's paper, in a recent issue stated that on an inventory being made of the late Tai Maharaj's property when her death occurred the Nazir of the District Court found only a small amount of propety and the court had called upon certain persons to produce the ornaments to ascertain whether there was any truth. On enquiring of Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, whether it was true that Mr. Keshev Ranade and Mr. Gotavdekar had called upon to produce certain ornaments belonging to the estate the Judge said the information published in the paper was not official. The Court Nazir had not yet submitted the report regarding the amount of the property he had found; so it was impossible to state officially In the meantime Bala Maharaj applied for a certified copy of the Judge's order in the application made by Mr. Tilak on the day Tai Maharaj died He also intends to appeal to the High Court tomorrow againt that order.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

The semi-finals in the Harris Football Tournament was played this evening, the sides being the Royal Scots and the North Staffordshires. The game proved uninteresting and miserably slow throughout. Both teams exhibited fine tactics in passing the ball along, and played with a degree of combination, but there appeared to be a want of dash, and clever rushes along the field were few and far between. The game thus lagged along sometimes in one territory or other and very often towards the centre and most often in the boundary. Ineffectual efforts to carry the ball towards the goal appeared to be the order of the whole evening's play, and very few scrimmage occurred before the goals which were never seriously threatened at any moment. The game accordingly proved unattractive and unexciting to a large concourse of spectators present. Neither side appeared to have an advantage at any part of the play there being an evenness which was most monotonous. Under such conditions it was difficult to pick out the better team a to say with any degree of certainty who would prove viotorious. The game went along both in the first and the second half time without either party being able to score. The game accordingly stands drawn and will be resumed to-morrow.

THE MANGAPATNAM RAILWAY DISASTER.

BOMBAY CLAIM AGAINST THE COMPANY.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7

Another suit has been filed in the Madras High Court against the Madras Railway Company for damages in connection with the Mangapatnam railway disaster. Duxmi Chand Hari Chande, manager of the firm of Jewellers in Bombay of Row Chand and Ujjam Chand was a passenger by the ill-fated train on the 11th September, 1902, and was killed. His body was recovered and indentified. His minor son Duxmi Chand through his widow sue the Company for damages estimated at one akh, alleging that his death was caused by the wrongful acts, neglect, and defaults of the defendant company.

The company have filed a written statement denying the allegations of neglect.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The following is a list of the Transports employed in the Somaliland Expedition. The majority have left, the remainder leave shortly:—Sofala, Urlana, Umta, Rance, Umballa, Virawa, Tara, Shira'a, Ula, Muttra, Santhia, Upada, Nankin, Islandi, and Sealda.

Our Simla correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—General Egerton wires that Major Hoskins is improving his health. The Mullah is reported to be at Adadero. Two corps of Tribal Horse are being raised by Majors Bridges and Beresford. Local purchases of remounts and camels are progressing favourably. Since 4th July 2,700 camels were purchased. Four local camel corps are at work and three more are being formed.

There is much rain and plentiful grazing north of the protectorate. No rain has fallen in Nogal or outh Haud.

A SERGEANT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 7.

Sergeant Ward of the Carabiniers was drowned in his regimental plunge bath last night. He left the Sergeants Mess at 10-45 and was not seen alive again. Medical evidence show that he had been drowned about three hours when the body was recovered.

SIR DONALD AND LADY ROBERTSON.

A VISIT TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Sir Donald and Lady Robertson, who returned from Mysore last night, pay a farewell visit to the Kolar Gold Fields to-morrow, when Lady Robertson lays the foundation stone of the new church in Robertsonpett and dine with the members of the Mining Board at night. They leave India on the 20th.

Mr. Bourdillon not being expected till the 4th November various farewell functions are pending in Bangalore.

THE FLOODS IN HYDERABAD

COLLAPSE OF A CITY GATE.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 7.

The floods are subsiding and the danger of the Hussain Saugor Tank bursting is now over. The Pioneers of the Nizam's Regular Troops breached the road to the extent of 100 feet near the Shapurji's late hospital at Saifabad, discharging the water from the tank about four feet in one night, thus saving the tank from overflowing.

Mr. Marrett, Chief Engineer, assisted by Cadet Mahomed Mahabob and Captain Boardman, carried out the work, and traffic has now been resumed.

An accident attended by loss of life and injury to several other persons, occurred at the Delhi Gate yesterday. A number of people were seated near the gate watching the rise of the river, when suddenly a portion of the wall collapsed, with the result that three persons were killed and several others injured.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

The Boat Club, which was one of the sights of Secunderabad, is a complete wreck.

The trains between Secunderabad and Hyderabad are proceeding very cautiously, two bridges over the Hussain Saugor tank being in imminent danger. The passengers are transhipped acros one bridge.

Thousands of natives have been rendered homeless by the inundation of villages along the Hussain Saugor banks, and many lives are reported to be lost. A perfect panic prevails, but the authorities are doing their level best to combat with the adverse circumstances.

The Nizam's solicitude for the safety of the inhabitants of Secunderabad was demonstrated b his having despatched Captain Hoosman-ud-Dowlah, son of Colonel Afsur-ud-Dowlah, to ride acros the floods and make inquiries.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

POONA, OCTOBER 6.

The following moves of troops are arranged:—1st Battalion, Buffs, from Poona to Aden. They leave Poona on the 13th October, and arrive at Aden on the 24th. They are to be railed into Bombay and will embark in the "Soudan" sailing on the 14th. On arrival at Aden the regiment will take over the camp equipage and native establishment of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry from Poona to England leave ton the 23rd October and arrive there on the 16th November They will be railed to Bombay to embark in the "Plassy," sailing on or about the 24th October

The 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, move from Fort William to Poona. They leave on the 15th October, and arrive on the 30th idem. They will embark at Calcutta in the Hardinge on the 15th, reaching Bombay on the 23rd. Then they will be railed to Poona The regiment will take over the camp equipage and the native establishment of the Oxfords at Wanowrie.

The 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, from Jullunder and Amritsar move to Poona. They leave on the 8th October and arrive on the 14th. They will be railed to Poona, and on arrival the regiment will be located at Ghorparie.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

The inclusion has been approved of the territories of the Nizam in the Poona recruiting district for Dekhani Musalmans and Mahrattas.

Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the trial of a four-inch R. M. L jointed howitzer against mud forts, and the whole question of Artillery suitable for attacking this troublesome class of trans-border fortification is under consideration at Simla.

The hired transport Santhia, conveying 370 Mounted Infantry Ponies with establishment of syces, etc., will sail for Berbera from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, on the 9th inst. Two special troop trains conveying the ponies, etc., from Deolali will arrive at the Jetty Shed at 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. on 9th inst.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, the following Officers will, on arrival from England, proceed to the stations stated against their names:—Captain A. W. Hooper, R.A.M.C., to Poona. Lieutenant W. C. Rivers, R.A.M.C., to Station Hospital, Colaba.

Sir John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, and Mr. Walker, his successor designate, who have been making a prolonged tour in Kashmir, return to Simla about the 12th instant.

Colonel Gore, Surveyor-General, leaves Simla by way of Dehra for Calcutta about the 1th in tant.

The Chitral Relief marched from Robat to Warai on the 4th and halted there on the 5th instant, all well.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornhill has commenced his tour of inspection of cantonments in the Bombay Command.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. The following are the results:—

INDIVIDUAL TENT-PEGGING.

Horses,

Mr Heugh Symons	1

Ponies,

Mr Moore	1
Mr McCausland	2

CUCUMBER CUTTING.

Mr McCausland	1
Mr Moore	2

THE INDIAN WATERLOO CUP. (For terriers of all descriptions)

Jack (owner Mr McLachlan)	1
Jimmy (owner Mr Scott)	2

HORSE SCURRY. (Distance handicap.)

Mr Galtrey	1
Mr Pooley	2
Mr Aston	3

PONY SCURRY. (Distance handicap.)

Mr Atm	1
Mr Owen	2
Mr Cooke	3

POONA RACES.

CONCLUDING DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. OCTOBER 7.

The Poona big meeting was brought to a successful conclusion to-day. The weather was good and the attendance was very large. There were six races on the card with two jump races. In the Horse Jump Race Patrician fell at the third jump and Beryl at the last jump. Good Boy won the Pony Jump Race in a grand style. He led the whole way and won as he liked. The following are the details:—

The Lilliput Handicap—Rs 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 8st 3lbs Heeroo	1
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st 4lbs Noormahomed	2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed b a h Settler 6st 9lbs Oneil	3
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigan 9st 7lbs	0
Mr. R R S's b a h Rose 8st 11lbs	0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 9lbs	0
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 8st 2lbs	0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 7st 2lbs	0
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 6st 11lbs	0
Colonel Ecole's b a h Sweet William 6st 7lbs	0
Mr Abdulla ul Shamlam's ch a h Galib 6st 3lbs	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Ptarmigan; 4 to 1 Governor; 6 to 1 Galib and Sirjamal; 7 to 1 Chester and Settler; and 10 to 1 Dispute.

Won by a neck. Same distance between second and third. Time—54 1-5secs.

The Poona Grand Annual—Rs. 1,800 out of which second receive, Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

Mr F Reynold's b aus g Rickshaw 10st 1lbs Williamson	1
Major Logan-Home's bl aus g Pope 12st 4lbs Morrison	2
Mr Locke's ch aus g Baron II 10st 0lbs Mr Barrett	3
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda 10st 6lbs Captain Rendall	4
Mr R M Roy's ch aus h Altamas 9st 7lbs	0

Betting: Evens Rickshaw; 2 to 1 Veneda; 3 to 1 Baron; and 4 to 1 Pope.

Rickshaw led the whole way and won by a neck. One and a half length between second and third. Time—4mins. 16secs.

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—About 2 miles over Pony Steeple Chase Course.

Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 8st 7lbs Hoyt	1
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 11st 12lbs Morrison	2
Colonel Ecole's b aus g Widgeon 8st 0lbs Johnson	3
Lt Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 10st 10lbs Captain Rendall	fell
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 8st 10lbs	0
Mr R C Brown's br cb g Sin 8st 0lbs	0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Beryl; 3 to 1 Patrician; 5 to 1 Malice and Good Boy: and 10 to 1 Widgeon.

Won by about 20 lengths from Malice. Time—4mins. 2 4-5secs.

The Desert Handicap—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second receives Rs. 300. and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 Mile.

Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 1st 9lbs Hoyt	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 7st 5lbs Heeroo	2
Colonel Ecoles b a h Rocket 6st 7lbs Bennett	3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 7lbs	0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 8st 12lbs	0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 8st 8lbs	0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's b a h Hakum 8st 1lbs	0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 7st 11 bs	0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 7st 7lbs	0
Captain Benn's g a h Regret 7st 1lbs	0
Mr George's g a h Alexis 6st 5lbs	0
Lt Col J Desaraj Ur's b a h Delight 6st	0

Betting: 4 to 1 Gallant and Moon; 5 to 1 Money Spinner; 6 to 1 Narunjee; 7 to 1 Rose and Regret; 10 to 1 Hakum and Robber; and 20 to 1 the rest.

Won by one length. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 54secs.

The Poona Handicap—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J D Scot's b aus g Forest 8st 6lbs Bond	1
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock 7st 7lbs Hoyt	2
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Malto 8st 3lbs Bennett	3
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 9st 2lbs	0
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadsman 8st 9lbs	0
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 8st 2lbs	0
H H Sultan of Johore's b aus g Peppercorn 8st 1lbs	0
Messrs M Pestonjee and R Baikajee's b aus g Kingston 8st	0
Captain J Randall's ch rn e g Dr Barnardo 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Lutchmi Kantharaj Urs' b aus g Gum 7st 6lbs	0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory 7st 6lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon 7st 13lbs	0

Betting: 4 to 1 Malto; 5 to 1 Forest and Kingston; 6 to 1 Vigorous, Beadsman, Harpist, Wedlock, and Roscommon; 7 to 1 Gum; 8 to 1 Dr Barnardo; and 20 to 1 Victory.

Won by a neck A head between second and third. Time—1min, 3 2-5secs.

The Commissioner's Purse—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 7lbs Oomerkhan	1
Mr Bass b e m S P 7st 4lbs Oneill	2
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's br aus m Nautilus 6st Kamad	3
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 10st 4lbs	0
Mr J C Galstaun's b or br aus h Matalgia 8st 1lbs	0
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl late Pride 7st 12lbs	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 7st 12lbs	0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 7st 10lbs	0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patalia's br aus g Tragedian 7st 5lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 6st 13lbs	0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 6st 0lbs	0
Mr Avasia's ch a s m Western Queen 6st 0lbs	0

Betting: 3 to 1 Russly Rose and Matalgia; 4 to 1 Yankee Boy and S. P.; 6 to 1 Veera and Keywest; 10 to 1 Nautilus and Western Queen: and greater odds the rest.

Won by three quarters of a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1min 18 3-5secs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cabitt, which is expected here on Saturday next from Aden brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Steel Miss D
Panic Mr F T
Pearson Mr S
Steel Mr C
Andrew Mr R S
Ballinghall Mr J
Roxburgh Mr J
Turnbull Mr J
Strachan Mr H C
Elwards Mr L C
Beveridge Mr G M
Basher Mr and Mrs and infant
Kemp Miss
Nixon Mrs A L
Chimmery Miss
Flower Mr A
Jackson Mr E L
Sheldon Dr N L
Macphail Mr L S
Novell Mr A B
Siretta Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hunter Mr R C
Bull Lt H
Perry Lt-Col F F and Mrs
E ill Mr A
Thornton Mr L M
Mackenzie Capt H M
Brooke Mr and Mrs W H
Fryer Col and Mrs L C
Scorer Mr and Mrs J
Doble Lt J J
Lake Mr W A E
Pretymann Sir G and Lady
Ransome Major and Mrs J N
Hardy Mr R G
Thompson Capt and Mrs N F R
Carpendale Mr W M
Cowell Mr
Block Major and Mrs
Fraser Sir A H L Lady and child
Priks Mr L
Leeson Mr R G
Fielden Mr F
Kelly Rev M S
Flavia Mr W R
Grant Lt H L
Dirbyshire Capt D H
Maxwell Major H E
Delany Capt
Reynolds Mrs
Lane Capt F C
Melville Capt and Mrs H G
Douglas Rev John
Keane Mr M
Lee French Mrs
Thomas Mr F G
Thomas Mr R
Barry Rev and Mrs F J
Barry Master
Scardefield Miss
Hill Mr Edgar
Ross Mr
McMinn Mr C W
Mayne Mr C J W
Powell Major
Greer Capt and Mrs R E
Mcalpin, Mr F D
Anderson Major A R S
Warde Mr H
Mouckton Mr C C
Fowls Mrs
Browne Mr P
Pyrke Mr E W

FROM BRINDISI.

Dick Mrs
Tighe Major M A
Dent Mr A J
Prescott Lt-Col W
Dixon Mr E W
Bird Mr B H
Hay Capt L S
Chapman Major L
Iumann Mr A J

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Gasson Mr and Mrs H A
Turner Mrs A
Ditmar Lt H K C
Freemantle M T E

FROM PORT SAID.—Edwards Dr

We learn from the Director-General of Post Office that the portion of the Indian Mail damaged by fire between Amiens and Cril on the 29th August consisted of 23 bags, which on being opened in Bombay were found to contain 749 newspapers and 48 book packets, Of this number the Bombay Dead Letter Office was able to forward 357 to their destination. The remainder were too much damaged to admit of their being forwarded.

BHATTIAS AND KALA-PANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence that has appeared under the heading of "Bhattias and the Kalapani" in your issue of to-day, allow me in the interest of reform movement to place the true facts before the public through the medium of your widely circulated paper. Your correspondent who signs as "One who was present" has failed though present to find out the right cause of the rush. It is an open secret, and every Bhattia knows it, that the said meeting was convened, and it was arranged that all the England-returned Bhattias were to be excommunicated on that day, including Mr. Sampat who belongs to the Halai section of our community, and that the authorities had agreed to sit till ten o'clock that night. It was feared that the Halais would, on one cause or other, like to have Mr. Sampat's case postponed; hence when the question of the three barristers was put to vote and passed, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas proposed to his leader friends adjournment on the ground that it was late in the day and that he was tired. The Kutchis, seeing the things take turn as they had feared, insisted on the second matter on the agenda paper being taken, and as the Halais would not, a war of words hardly complimentary to any section ensued, and the matter took the grave turn.

How far this is true will be evident that as yet the handbills of excommunication have not been published, as the Kutchis have, it is said, brought pressure in their secretary and he refuses to sign till Mr. Sampat's case is taken up, and for that purpose a meeting is to be called this Sunday. What your correspondent attributes to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji is also far from true, as the motion for adjournment was, till the Mandvie Mahajan was further communicated with, made by Mr. Ruttonsee Moolji at 3 o'clock before the president was duly elected, and it was once more made an hour after by Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, which was out-numbered. From what your correspondent says about the speech of the chairman I infer that he is hardly in touch with Bhattia matters, if so, he would not make such an absurd statement. The chairman himself frankly admitted that not a shadow of doubt was even hinted by those present against the barristers on the head of their having kept religion or otherwise during their sojourn in England, and the proposer moved for excommunication on the ground that going to England was unusual with the community. It was expected of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, and that would have been really honourable for him, if he had not joined the excited orthodox in excommunicating the barristers on the grounds on which it is hardly possible to hang a dog. This was badly expected of him, as he had presided four years back at the meeting to bid bon-voyage to the same gentlemen and had in a little choice speech assured them if they would keep their religion he would try for them. The religion on his own admission was kept, but the assurance has not been fulfilled, and well may the barristers say "Save us from our friends and sympathisers." He admitted on Sunday last that the charge was hardly made out but did not say one word to his less gifted brethren why the resolution should not be passed. If feelings were high, and as your correspondent admits sentiment superseded reason, would it not have been more graceful for the chairman to prorogue the meeting knowing full well that injustice was about to be done. In support of my statement, I would refer your correspondent whom I suppose to be a Bhattia of course open to correction and reading the native papers, to the native papers, all of whom take the same view as stated here. My own views on the subject are that since the last three years mania of excommunication has overtaken our community, and to this is due the wholesale excommunication of the 300 Hurdwar Battias whom the Mahajan have in their wisdom (?) chosen to excommunicate on grounds as flimsy as could be imagined, and to this absurdity, Sir, you refer to in your leader of 25-5-03. Close upon this has followed the martyrdom of Mr. Valabhdas for keeping open intercourse with Mr. Sampat as many others are doing, and now the three barristers have had their turn, and it is believed that poor Mr. Sampat will be offered on the same altar very soon. It is expected of the educated few of the community, and we have but about 20 graduates that they would put their less enlightened brethren on the right path, but when one sees a man of Mr. Vithaldas's calibre joining the orthodox section in punishing the abettor before the accused, and retrying his brethren after they have once been admitted into the caste one despairs of them and has to keep silent, as I do hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

THE residential population of Bombay, as well as that continual stream of travellers which is always flowing through this city, will be interested to learn that the new Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, which is now approaching completion at the Apollo Bunder, will be opened on the 1st of December. A glance through the new building is sufficient to supply a convincing proof of its modernity, and there is no doubt that in point of view of equipment as well as of size, it will meet all the needs of the traveller to the Orient. The enterprising promoter of the new undertaking, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, has every reason to be congratulated upon the site he has chosen for the new hotel. It commands a view of the harbour, is situated in the midst of the European residential quarter, and it is within easy distance of the docks and landing stages of the port, as well as the railway stations. The interior of the hotel is fitted up in a manner which cannot fail to excite the admiration of the visitor. It contains 400 rooms, comprising large dining rooms, a general drawing room, special ladies' rooms, a bar, an smoking room. It will be fitted throughout with electric light, fans, and lifts, and residents will also be able to enjoy the luxury of a Turkish bath. The hotel will be cooled during the hot season by a powerful refrigerating plant. As we have observed, the hotel will be opened ostensibly on the 1st of December. However, a good many people, recognising the exceptional advantages of the hotel, have already engaged rooms for residential purposes. It is to be remarked, moreover, that the tariff will be exceptionally moderate in view of the advantages offered. Rooms can be obtained from Rs. 6 per diem upwards, and this fee includes all meals. An excellent cuisine is promised.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a wing of the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, comprising of 10 officers, 3 ladies, 5 children, 470 non-commissioned officers and men, 19 women, 3 children, 28 followers, and 2 horses. Besides she brought one officer, 36 men rank-and-file, and one invalid, 1st Suffolk Regiment; 1 man, R. F. A.; 1 man, 1 woman, and 1 child, R. G. A.; 1 man, 1 woman, and 3 children, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles 1 widow and 2 children, R E.; and miscellaneous 3 officers. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The detachments proceeding in relief to Ahmedabad and Deesa will leave the Sassoon Dock at 11 o'clock and is timed to reach Ahmedabad at 10-35 a. m. to-morrow The detachment proceeding to Deolali is attached to the Colaba Depot, pending despatch to its destination. The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. R. P. Grove and child, Major and Mrs H. E. Napier and 3 children, Captain T. G. Cousin, Lieutenants W. B. Glover and C. H. Duke, 2nd-Lieutenants R. C. Wilson, H. H. McGann, H. Hill, R. Stainton, and C. C. Barrett; Captain and Mrs. W. F. White and child, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenants C. R. S. Bromley, R. A., A. F. Cousins, R.E., H. W. Hewett, 1st W. York Regiment, and F. S. Massey, Suffolk Regiment.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE PREMIER AND RENAN.

A REMARKABLE BALLOON TRIP.

THE PARIS SEASON.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 18.

ERNEST RENAN was in feeling a thorough Celt, and most enjoyed spending his summer vacations in Brittany, near his native town. He spoke of the Bretons as the most Free-thinking people of France before the Revolution, and as being Catholic according to their druidical instincts. Their religion became materialised with the invasion of monastic Orders, which have been crowding in since the Restoration, and took an extraordinary extension under the Second Empire and in the period of hysteria into which war and civil war threw France. No part of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries took more kindly to Protestantism than Brittany, because (so Renan thought) the doctrines preached by the reformer were more in unison than those of the Catholic Church with the spiritualism of the Druidical world. Renan though a man of peace and opposed to violence blamed the Government of the Republic for allowing conventual schools to pullulate in Brittany. He foresaw that if a stop were not put to their spreading violent convulsions would be the consequence. Religion essentially irracional will and must look to violence to hold its ground. He wished public education to be placed on such a basis that children would, while in after life accepting a religious cult, scout all irrational dogma. Renan was advised so early as 1845 by another son of Armorica, Jules Simon, to leave Saint Sulpice. "It is your bounden duty not to enter Holy Orders." "A single scruple prevents me taking that determination. An uncle has been paying since I went to school for my education, so far as my scholarships have not covered the expenses. He did so on the understanding that I am to repay him and enter the priesthood." Jules Simon told Renan to regard the monetary debt as sacred, but that his uncle had no right to exact the fulfilment of the other promise. Renan had himself taken this view but fearing self-deception, if he were both judge and party, came to consult his compatriot, then a professor of the College of France.

In taking M. Jules Simon's advice, he entered on the path of greatness. The school where, on leaving Saint Sulpice, he taught as an usher provided him with a lifelong friend, M. Berthelot, who was there as a boarder. The scientific turn of M. Berthelot, now the most eminent of scientific chemists, opened new vistas to Renan. Renan imparted to Berthelot a taste for philosophical studies that lifted up his mind and widened it. Their intimacy, entirely based on mental sympathy, was, said Renan, like that of two neophytes each in the white robe of baptism. It never degenerated into familiarity. Neither would have thought of smoking a cigar in the presence of the other. Berthelot eulogises Renan in front of his statue at Treguier. M. Combes is, as Prime Minister and versed in the theology which he as well as Renan reflected, also a meet eulogist. So is Anatole France, but more as stylist and member of the Academy. Anatole France, without being a servile imitator of 'la Vie de Jesus,' has assimilated its style. Renan, though of humbler origin, had aristocratic tastes and the aristocracy of ancient race—namely, the Celtic race. He would not have cared, save as a means to an end, for the official pomp with which his statue has been unveiled. It is to be doubted whether he would have liked to think of any monument in his honour, save that he himself created, and a plain slab in the cloister of Treguier bearing the words, He loved the truth. The official and popular nature of the ceremoney at Treguier gives, however, promise of a better time for Brittany, The Bishop of the diocese, Fallieres, has denounced Renan to his flock as an insulter of Jesus. The cure, le Goff, has called upon his flock to crowd into the Cathedral and remain on their knees all the time the impious ceremoney takes place, praying for God to forgive those concerned in it. There was also to have been continuous bell ringing to drown the voices of the speakers. But the Mayor took steps to put down that form of intolerance.

The Belgian aeronaut, Captain Goosene, accompanied by a German Count, had a thrilling balloon trip during the recent gale. The balloon left Berlin on Thursday in the afternoon, and was swept by the storm over Germany, Holland, Belgium and France. After leaving Berlin the balloon moved in a north-westerly direction, and when near The Hague a new air current was met, which carried it south. The aeronauts then traversed over the whole of Holland, Belgium, and the north of France, finding themselves at last hovering above Paris. The wind again changed, and they were driven out to La Rochelle, were they dropped some ballast which started them back once more for Paris. They then were driven out to sea, when they came in sight of the island of Jersey. Finally, another current took them towards Calais, and after a night of anxiety, during which the storm carried them at a rate of more than 150 miles an hour, they saw the flash-light of Calais. Fearing to be carried out to sea once more, they made a desperate effort to descend, and this they accomplished with great difficulty. Scarcely had they landed before a terriffic gust of wind, tore the balloon away, and in an instant it had disappeared at an immense height over the North Sea. Only two weeks ago, says the "Petit Journal," Captain Goosens left London in the same balloon and was swept away over the sea. On this occasion he fell into the water near La Rochelle, when a fishing smack picked him up.

Paris is itself again! During the past week crowds of people have returned to the capital, and consequently the Bois de Boulogne was on Sunday the scene of unusual gaiety. Throughout the morning the Avenue des Acacias was thronged with carriages and automobilists had the busiest day of the year. The Parisians have a new sensation in the person of Mlle. Liti Verneuil, who is to be seen daily riding horseback in a startling black and gold costume. Mlle. Verneuil unlike her famous predecessors Otero and Liane de Pougy, aspires to something much higher than the music-hall stage and hopes to be engaged at much a theatre as the Gymnase of at least an entire season. What is a mystery is, how she has managed to become popular so rapidly. The Parisian of to-day is never happier than when he can discover a sensation. Mlle. Delna undoubtedly the finest contralto in France was discovered by Saint-Saens and he looks upon the day when he heard the prima-donna for the first time singing a music-hall ditty as she washed up the dishes at a village inn near Paris as the happiest in his life. Mlle. Otero, when first in Paris danced for 20f. a night at the Cirque d'Hiver, and when her friends managed to obtain for her an engagement at the Folies-Bergere, they almost went mad with joy—in any case it cost them £50,000. M. Willy who once devoted all his time to literature, now devotes all his time in making Mlle. Polaire "une type parisienne". Had it not been for Polaire, Willy would never have written "Claudine a l'Ecole," "Claudine en Menage," and ever so many other "Claudines." Whilst talking of theatrical favourites it reminds one that La Cavalieri, who come to Paris from time to time to be photographed, which gives her a cheap and wide spread reclame has recently been badly treated by the visitors at St. Moritz. Cavalieri, accompanied by her mother and son, was very keen on imitating Mrs. Brown Potter, and begged and implored permission to sing in the St. Moritz Church. The clergyman at first refused, but finally acquiesced and the affair was announced as a great event. But poor Cavalieri received a great shock, for she who had thought the church would be crowded to suffocation found it quite empty and after having given two hundred francs to be distributed among the poor rushed home and threw herself into the arms of her mother sobbing bitterly declaring she would never outlive the terrible insult. However, this is fortunately not quite correct for Cavalieri has since been seen enjoying La Belle de New York in Paris, and been as much admired as ever.

The ex-Queen of Madagascar has returned to France with as little ceremony as possible; nevertheless she has not been able to avoid the attention of the reporters who have hurried down to Vic-sur-Cere, where Ranavolo is undergoing a "cure." The ex-Queen, who seems to be devoted to France, is evidently not satisfied with the income allowed her by the French Government. Both she and her companion complain of their inability to travel with comfort on account of their lack of funds; Ranavolo even goes so far as to say that she is obliged to write to the different railway and steamboat companies to allow her a reduction on the usual fares. Evidently she is in quite a different position than when in Paris last, for then one can remember she bought such a quantity of cloaks and gowns that one firm in the Rue de la Prix worked all though the night to satisfy her demands. Ranavolo, in an interview with Le Matin, expresses a desire to return to Paris; but would like to do so without any ceremonies being attached to her visit. This is not surprising; but does not dislike the ceremonies so much as she does the extraordinary behaviour of the Parisians towards her. Queen Ranavolo, who sometimes walked down the Champs Elysees unaccompanied, has been followed by a howling mob, and some of its members would go so far as to pull one of the elaborate strings of the ex-Queen's bonnet, which she always threw over her shoulders. No wonder Ranavolo desires to visit Paris quietly, although it is doubtful if ever such a permission will be granted her.

What is going to become of Morocco? In Wednesday morning's "Petite Republique," M. Jaures accuses French diplomacy, circumvented by the military party, of meditating a war of conquest on that country. A sensational dispatch from Oran stated recently that France, England, and Spain had come to an agreement about Morocco. France was to take sides with the Sultan against the "rebels" and turn the country into a French protectorate, with Tangier for capital. (The French went to Tunis in the capacity of ally of the Sovereign, and the British occupation of Egypt had a similar origin.) Spain obtained some territory around her "presidios"—Ceuta, etc.—While England obtained a mortgage on the Customs as a guarantee for British claims. This dispatch, posted up at Algiers, was torn down half an hour later by order of the Prefect, but its contents spread like wild fire over the colony. Did it tell the truth about M. Delcasse's with England and Spain, or was it but a feeler for public opinion? M. Jaures says that if he were at liberty to publish letters from the highest military authorities which have been placed before his eyes, the public would be startled. The truth is that a war of conquest on Morocco is decided. The details of the political settlement have been arranged. Candidates are already intriguing for the berth of Mayor of Tangier. M. Jaures says it is disgraceful a step of this magnitude, involving such risks, can have been decided upon without the knowledge of Parliament. He is aware that European nations must, for good or for evil, spread over the whole of Africa, and that France is entitled to take part in this movement. Only, the aims of this country in Morocco might be achieved more peacefully, humanely, and safely by pacific methods and in the lapse of time. The impending war will be a miserable affair. It will discredit the name of France throughout Islam. If the French take sides for an abject, corrupt ruler like the present Sultan, they will incur not only the hatred of the Moors, but their contempt. A few years ago the head of the French War Office staff, General de Miribel, said that 100,000 men at least would be required to conquer Morocco. When he said this he estimated the population of Morocco at four or five Millions. But, according to the latest estimates, its population is eight or nine millions. Twelve years ago the Moors were armed with flints. Now they have modern rifles. Let people remember all the blood and money the conquest of Algeria cost, a flat country, with one-third the population of Morocco. M. Jaures appeals to public opinion to veto what he calls a "second Boer war."

ISLAM IN INDIA.

At the British Association a paper was read by Mr. WILLIAM CROOKE on "The Progress of Islam in India," in which he discussed the question whether Islam was or was not increasing its numbers in India. Various views had been expressed on this point, and the reports of the recent and former censuses enable the question to be finally settled. There was no doubt that in certain parts of the country the rise of Islam in recent years had gone on at a rate higher than that of Hinduism. This increase could be due only to one or both of the following causes:—That there had been a considerable conversion of Hindus to Islam, and that a regular propaganda had been at work in this direction; or that there were causes at work among Mahomedans themselves which tended to produce a higher rate of fertility among them. As to the first suggestion there was certainly some conversion of low-caste Hindus to Islam due to the fact that the convert acquired a higher social position and freed himself from the degradation which inevitably attached to his being a member of a degraded caste. But the result of recent inquiries tended to negative the theory that there was any well-defined missionary propaganda at work among the Indian Mahomedans. On the other hand the action of some of the reformed sects which had been produced among Mahomedans in recent years required examination. As to the second suggested cause there was some evidence that physical causes tended to make the Mahomedan more fertile and more long lived than the Hindu. The former had been recruited from a more vigorous race such as the Arab and the Central Indian tribes. They discouraged infant marriage and the celibacy of widows. They permitted a more varied and invigorating diet, particularly as regards the use of meat.

This concluded the morning's work in the section. Owing to want of time papers by Mr. D. Macritchie on "Mongoloid Europeans" Mr. J. E. Duerden on "A West Indian Aboriginal Wooden Image" and Miss B. Pullen-Burry on "The Rapid Evolution of the Jamaica Black which were to have been read during the morning were held over until Tuesday or Wednesday.

LIBERIAN WRECKERS.

LIBERIA is in anything but a pleasant State as to her coast. A Vienna paper describes how the steamer "Haussa" an English ship was stranded some time ago on the shore of Liberia. Fifty Liberian soldiers were placed on guard to prevent her being plundered of everything by the inhabitants. The captain and the ship's officers were robbed of all they possessed, and the cabins were rifled of their contents. The captain of a French ship which had the ill-luck to go ashore on this inhospitable coast was badly ill-treated by the natives. The Lulu Bohlen a steamer hailing from Hamburg which was stranded about sixty miles from Sinoe was plundered by the negroes who took everything from the passengers, even the clothes they were wearing. The captain and officers, after a vain attempt to defend themselves had to surrender to the robbers who put them in irons and ill-treated them. The pirates seized the ship's papers and a sum of money in gold and then fled. The captain sent the passengers on shore in boats and they were received by the managers of Messrs Woermans and West's factories. The niggers even went so far as to threaten the factories, and carried off a sum of money from one of the company's agents. A few days later the steamer's passengers were sent by boat to Sinoe 60 miles away, and where they were taken on board the Thekla Bohlen.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S IMPRESSIONS.

OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

This is President Loubet's unofficial impression of Queen Alexandra:—"I had heard," he said, "that she possessed considerable personal gifts, and was a strikingly well preserved woman. It is true. But you must see her for yourself to realise her unique charm. Where does it lie? Ah? That is the secret which baffles you always. Her face is, perhaps too long for perfect beauty, and she is no longer in the first flush of youth. Still the fact remains that when she is present you forget to look at other ladies who may be twice as beautiful and not half her age. She speaks little; her eyes rather haughty, are curiously and strangely sad they are always abstracted, as if her thoughts were elsewhere. Her lips are sad, too. She smiles—but that expression of indefinite sadness is always there. As for her grace it is astonishing. She makes me think of a queen of old France. Where did she learn that superb graciousness of bearing which clothes her as with a garment? Surely not in that sleepy little Danish court she came from? We have women in France who are probably better dressed, but we have none who possess her supreme elegance. She is royal from top to toe. In a time of revolution, were she to show herself at a window, every soldier's heart would beat the faster—each man would be willing to die for her." "You are eloquent in your praise," remarked M. Loubet's vistor, "Ah, I speak of an incomparably fascinating lady" replied the President.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Marmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE CONTRACTORS AND THE WATER ENGINEERS.

The Committee considered a letter to the chairman, dated 22nd September last, from Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., Contractors, for the supply of cast-iron pipes, &c., bringing to notice the circumstances under which a dispute has arisen between them and the Water Engineer in regard to the supply of pipes cast in green sand instead of pipes cast vertically in dry sand. And requesting that in order to avoid litigation the dispute may be referred to arbitration.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for remarks.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, who stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of medicines and medical appliances, to the Arthur Road Hospital and the different Municipal departments from the 1st October 1903 to 30th September 1904, five tenders had been received viz., Messrs. Treacher and Co. at 10 per cent. below the schedule rates; Messrs. Kemp and Co. at 8 per cent. below the schedule rates; Messrs. Thomson and Taylor at 7 per cent, and a half below the schedule rates; Messrs. Phillips and Co. at 5 per cent. and a half below the schedule rates, and Messrs. Leopold and Co, at 5 per cent above the schedule rates. The Commissioner in his letter stated that as the tender of Messrs. Treacher and Co was the lowest, he recommended for its acceptance.

A letter from Messrs. Kemp and Co. was read to the meeting in which they offered to alter the rates from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. below the schedule rates.

It was resolved to record the letter and to accept Messrs. Treacher and Company's tender.

CHEMICAL FIRE-ENGINE AND ESCAPE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that enquires were made of Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., the local agents to Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, as to the supply of a Merryweather Chemical Fire Engine with accessories without rubber tyres and a sliding carriage telescopic fire escape with 3 ladders to reach a total height of 70 feet, and they have offered to supply the former at Rs. 8,686 and the latter at Rs. 2,625 or Rs. 11,311 in all, the English sterling price for which is £450 and £135, respectively which amounts to Rs. 8,775. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that Rs. 11,181 is a reasonable price for the articles delivered in Bombay, including freight, packing commission and duty. Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co were requested to state if they could make any reduction in their quotation, and they in reply state that they would make a reduction of 5 per cent, if the Municipality would take all responsibility for risk of breakage and damage during transit. As unwieldy packages of this description are always liable to damage in transit, I think it is not advisable to order the articles direct from the manufacturers for the sake of a trifling saving in cost. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co.'s offer, and to dispense with the invitation of tenders.

Dr. K.E. Dadachanji proposed that tenders for the engine and escape be invited and that three months' time be given for such tenders to be sent in so as to enable the local agents to communicate with their home firms.

Mr. Cuffe proposed an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that a grant of Rs. 1,131 be made to meet the cost of the purchase of the engine and the escape.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

RETIREMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. Hiralal N. Dalal, B. A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, who retired from Government service from the 1st. instant, after a long career extending over a period of thirty-two and a half years as an Educational Officer, is a Bania by caste and a native of Surat. When English education was in its infancy and when the Banias particularly were very backward Mr. Hiralal, after passing the Matriculation Examination from the Surat High School, entered the Elphinstone College. Difficulties, however, came in his way, and before he could complete his college career he was forced to take up an appointment in the Educational Department. He eventually succeeded in obtaining the degree of B. A., with Latin as his second language, and Mathematics and Political Economy as the selected subject in 1874. As a student of the Elphinstone College he attracted the attention of his professors, particularly of Mr. K. M. Chatfield, late Director of Public Instruction, and of Mr. E. Giles, the present D. P. I., Bombay Presidency. His merits were soon recognised by them, and he was offered the Head Mastership of Junaghad High School. He next served as Head Master of the Nadiad High School for about 3 years, and soon after he was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, which post he creditably filled for the last 10 years, and from which he now honourably retires. The fact that primary education in the Surat District has made tangible progress of late is largely due to the administration of Mr. Hiralal. He was everywhere popular, took great interest in the meetings of Local Boards, and introduced various educational reforms. His retirement from Government service at a time when the revised standards are being introduced is considered a distinct loss by the people of the district. It is hoped that though he has retired from Government service he will continue to take the same interest in educational matters.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE,
For Judgment.

702-01—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Tulekchand Ukanechand—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes.

221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Edulee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M

138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

753-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Perera vs Antonion Sebestivo Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

299-02—Payne and Co—The Badiohi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ulabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Naraudas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee K and K

494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

483,02—Mansukial J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal Sakurchand and another vs Lachmidas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.

210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.

411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.

660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow.—Bhaishanker K and G.

573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For consent decree.

16-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Zenabhoo widow vs Hiptoola Abdool Hoosein and another—Crawford B and Co.

486-03—Little and Co—Heptoola Abboosin vs Zenabhoo widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and anoter vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratueshwar and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.

447-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kessowjee Dewjee and another—Madhaojee V—Part heard.

91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and other—Kanga and P.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

KIDNAPPING A BHIL GIRL.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Merwanjee B. Mowjee. Accused was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of kidnapping a Bhil girl from lawful guardianship and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment. Mr. B. N. Athavale appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Dastur, in his finding, stated the facts of the case to be these. The parents of Soni, a Bhil girl about twelve years of age, lived in Dang and being unable to bring up the child properly, they gave her to one Pestonjee to be brought up by him. Pestonjee kept the child in his house for some years, and brought her up as a servant girl. When his sister married the complainant Hormusjee, he entrusted the girl Soni to Dinbai, Hormusjee's wife, to be brought up by her and employed as an ayah. For three years the girl lived with her mistress Dinbai in Bombay. The accused's wife has a sister, who is a neighbour of Dinbai, and this sister has a servant named Manji, a girl of the same age as Soni. Owing to friendship formed with Manji Soni was persuaded to leave Dinbai's protection and go to the accused's house. On the 24th July last Soni was sent by Dinbai to post a letter. Meeting Manji in the street she accompanied her to accused's house and was there kept by him. Complainant having heard of this went to accused's house and asked for the return of the girl but the accused would not send her, and the parties went before, the Magistrate Mr. Dastur thought that under the circumstances above stated Soni was in the lawful guardianship of Dinbai, but the accused persisted in keeping her in his house in spite of Dinbai which could not be allowed. It was said that the girl had left her Mistress's house of her own accord and went of her own free will to the accused. The Magistrate thought that temporary absence from the house of the guardian did not remove her from the protection of the guardian. If a person knowing that she was under such guardianship took her or induced her to accompany him to his house, he was guilty of the offence. Possibly the accused, considering that Dinbai was no way her guardian thought he was justified in taking and detaining the girl in his house as a servant, and if so, his offence could only be regarded as a technical one but all the same he was guilty. Accused was convicted, the girl Soni to be returned to Dinbai.

Mr. Justice Crowe in giving the courts' decision said it is quite clear in this case that looking to the definition and explanation in section 361 Indian Penal Code, the complainant was the lawful guardian of this girl Soni. It is not necessary that the accused should actually go to the house of the guardian and remove the minor. It seems to us quite sufficient if after he was requested to restore her he refused to do so his conduct clearly shows an intention to keep her out of the control of her lawful guardian. We see no ground for interfering, and dismiss the application.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

THE case in which Alfred William Torkington lately of Messrs. George Angus and Company of London, stands charged with extortion, perjury, making a false complaint and cheating at the instance of Hormasji Manekji Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, was again called on for further inquiry yesterday afternoon before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Colah, of Messrs Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Rustimji P. Bharucha, of Messrs Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs George Angus and Company.

Hormasji Manekji Mehta, further examined by Mr. Dawar, said it was not true that he had written to his agents in England to send him an inferior quality of rubber. Since the execution of the search warrant in his shop his sale of rubber had considerably fallen off. The witness was shown a letter dated 7th January 1903 addressed to him by the accused in which the latter insisted upon him to buy certain rolls of belting from one Jijibhoy Tadiwalla. He said he received the letter after the execution of the search warrant. On the 10th January he wrote to his agents in England about this occurrence in Bombay. He knew Messrs. Russell and Company of New Castle on Tyne, They are large manufacturers of rubber. Messrs George Angus and Company also had their works in New Castle on Tyne for the manufacture of leather goods. When the accused told him that Messrs George Angus and Company were manufacturers of India Rubber, witness told him he had visited New Castle on Tyne, and to the best of his knowledge they were not the manufacturers of rubber. After making strict inquiries in England and after being satisfied that Messrs George Angus and Company were not the manufacturers of rubber, he published a withdrawal of the apology he had given to the accused in January last.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. John Anderson Bain, representative of Messrs George Angus and Company in the East, said the accused was his predecessor in the same capacity. The representatives of Messrs George Angus and Company were required by their employers to keep a record of their business transactions and other matters connected with their business, and to send copies of the same to their employers at home. For that purpose they were furnished with a book by their employers. They were required to write their reports in those books and when one book was filled up it was returned to the employers. When he left for the East his employers gave him several report books used and written by the accused. The witness produced the book that contained reports and letters of January 1903, written by the accused. He knew the accused's handwriting. He was in a position to say that two letters dated 3rd and 10th January 1903 in the report book produced were in the accused's handwriting. Telegrams and letters that had passed between the accused and his employers with regard to the institution of proceedings against the complainant and receipt of Rs. 4,000 from his relative by the accused were then produced in court.

Further hearing was adjourned.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMBIA.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 10-30 a.m. per Messageries Maritimes Company steamer Dumbia from Prince's Dock shed A for Marseilles, etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10 a. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's dock disinfecting shed at 8-15 a. m., with all their baggages—Rev. H. M. Andrews, Mr. Bridon, Mr. Chandan Lall, Mr. and Mrs. Casalla and 2 infants, Mrs. B. Bryant, Mr. S. Davidson, Mr. L. Gordon, Mad. Ganuctrat, Mr. and Mrs. Grignel and niece, Mr. A. R. Giles, Mr. Ghis, Mr. Joakim, Mr. W. J. Liddel, Mrs. Littledale and 2 infants, Mr. Legrand, Mrs. Legrand and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Latriglia and baby, Mr. Letten, Mrs. Meyer, Mad. and Miss Meteger and 2 infants, Mr. Nathu Ram, Miss Pauline, Mr L. Pauler, Colonel Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Polette and 2 infants, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. H. A. Reid, Miss M. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fabin and 3 infants, Mr. Foret, Mad Courtois, Mr. Guellunin, Mr. Baron, Mrs. Panetrut, Mrs. Oliver and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, infant and nurse, Sisters, Brea rix, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Weldon, and Mr. S. C. Mitra.

THE Queensland Ministry led by Mr. Philp were defeated last month and the Governor sent for the Leader of the Labour Party to form a Government It was understood that a coalition ministry would be formed with a proportion of portfolios distributed among Labour Members.

THE Hon. Mr. Duncan Gillies, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, was found dead in his bath on September 12th. Death was attributed to heart failure. Some months ago Mr. Gillies had a seizure due to the bursting of a small blood vessel in the brain, and from the effects of this he never really recovered. Deceased was a Glasgow man, but landed at Port Phillip in 1852 to seek his fortune on the gold fields. He was one of the diggers' leaders in the resistence of the license fee which led to the affair of the Eureka Stockade at Ballarat. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature and after holding office in various administrations, became Premier in 18 6. He was Prime Minister for four years. He became Agent General for Victoria in London in 1894 and on his return to the Colony in 1897 he was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

THEFT AT THE HONG KONG BANK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bhow Gungajee, a Hindu, with the theft of a cheque for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 4,000 in currency notes from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Sorabji Jamaspji Tata, a clerk at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that on the 25th August last one Framji Dhunjibhoy presented to him a cheque for Rs. 4000, drawn on the bank by Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, in favour of Megraj Gungabux. The cheque having passed through several departments in the bank came back to him when he took out three notes for Rs. 1,000 each and twenty notes for Rs. 50 each and placed them with the cheque on the counter near his seat. About two o'clock the same afternoon he left his seat for tea leaving the notes and the cheque where they were as the party was not present. Shortly after this he returned to his seat and missed the cheque and the notes. He immediately informed the currency office as well as the other banks. The police were also communicated with. The witness remembered to have seen the accused moving about in the bank on many occasions previous to the theft. The accused was brought to him by the police at the bank on the 29th ultimo, when he showed to him and the police the way in which he was able to get access to the notes and the cheque through a window on the counter.

Chunilal Utamchand, a gold and silver merchant in Shaik Memon Street, said the accused bought 8 tolas of gold for Rs. 193 from him on the 25th August. He tendered a note for Rs. 1,000 for payment and the witness returned him the balance. The same day he paid the note to Gordhandas Ranchoddas, a jeweller.

Gordhandas Ranchoddas deposed that on the 27th August, his attention was drawn to a note for Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Hormasji Bajonji, assistant cashier at the National Bank of India, when he made a payment of Rs. 91,590 to the bank.

Mr. Hormasji Bejonji gave evidence in corroboration and said the note bore the number CA-30 10689.

Morar Aghadji, a servant in the employ of Lallubbai Luxmidas, a jeweller in Mubadevi, said the accused bought eight tolas and half a wal of gold for Rs. 193-4-9 from his shop on the 25th August. He tendered a note for Rs. 1,000 for payment and the witness returned the balance to him.

After recording some further evidence the inquiry was adjourned.

ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

A SERAJGANJ correspondent writes to the "English man":—A startling case of lawlessness in which a European was the victim occurred at Serajganj the other day. It so happened that Mr. Weddle, the representative of Messrs. Macneill and Co., the Joint Agent of the I. G. and R. S. N. Companies, having been unable to supply certain jute merchants with steamer space, permitted them to stack their jute bales at the Company's ghat pending their despatch by the Company's vessels. This irritated a Zemindar, who, it is alleged, sent on some lathials to Mr. Weddle to remonstrate against his action and to ask him to stop the peeling of the bales at his Ghat. Mr. Weddle was surprised at such an unwarrantable request, and he replied that the Ghat belonged to his Companies having been leased out to them by the Zemindars who were paid due rents and the Companies were fully justified in using the Ghat in the manner best suited to their interests. The man said they had a peremptory order from the Babu to stop the work and they would do so at any risk. Mr. Weddle replied to them quite politely but firmly that he would not let them do whatever they liked with his land, and if they persisted he would report their conduct to the Magistrate. Thereupon the lathials became enraged and it is alleged made for Mr. Weddle, shouting out to their other friends who were waiting at some distance to come up and despatch the Sahib.

Mr. Weddle was in a dinghee at the time, and observing from their defiant attitude that they were bent on mischief, ordered the boat to be taken some distance away from the shore. The weather being stormy, the river was very rough and the boat could make little progress onward. She was caught by a gust of wind and driven near the shore rolling as if at sea. It was very momentous with Mr. Weddle. Neither the boat nor the shore could afford him protection. The boat rolled so badly that every moment it was apprehended she would capsize. On the bank stood the lathials ready to board the boat and attack Mr. Weddle could they have reached the boat easily. At this juncture Messrs. A. P. Kerr and Co.'s men, who were working near by, observing Mr. Weddle's danger, ran to his help and formed a line between the river and the lathials, protecting Mr. Weddle from their violence. At this time the Company's launch, for which Mr. Weddle had signalled, arrived on the spot, and taking him on board went to midstream.

The case is under Police investigation at present and only three of the numerous accused have been arrested.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.
Entry closed at 6 p m on Tuesday 6th October.

The Autumn Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Jaldeen
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Gozo
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Sacristan by Bill of Portland, Monastery 3 years
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Ayrdale
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet
Capt J Randall's ch rn e g Dr Barnardo 4 years
Mr Anketell Jones b aus g Ombree aged
Major Vans Agnew's b aus g Cornie Roy aged
Mr J D Scott's br nt am m Ritual
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros aged
H H Sultan of Johore's bt aus g Carrara
Dr Spooner Hart's br aus g Rio
Dr Spooner Hart's b aus m Wilton Queen
Mr Saunders' br aus m Blue Blood
Mr Latchmi Kantharaj urs b aus g Gum
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Malva by Malua—Mulpra

The Losers' Handicap—Distance 1 1-4 miles
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Chungiz aged
Capt Benn's g a h Regret 13 3 1 2
Capt Dunbars g a h Victory 14 0
Mr Bennis's ch a h Selim 13 2 1 2
Mr Love's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3 4
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0
Mr Percy Fisher's b a h Talisman aged
Messrs A A Saif E Rasheed's g a h Gaston
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag E 13 3

New Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
H H The Kour Sahib of Patialas b a h Rock Sand 14
Mr Ebrahim Bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 13 1-4
Mr Mahomed Bin Talib's b am Jaooza 13 8 1-4
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14 0
do do ch a h Deserter 13 3 3-4
Mr A W P's g a h Bunder 13 2 3 4
Mr Brey Tischer's g a h Sanaya 13 2
Mr Basheed Shamlan's b a h Turn of Look 14
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's b a h Bhaiaji 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Waheed's b a h Salvation 13 3 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed A A Saip g a h Mooreed 13 3
Messrs A A Saif E Raseed's b a h Nusser 13 3
Capta Honble C F Greville's g a h Scattercash 14 0

Pony Consolation—Plate Distance 6 furlongs
Colonel Eccles Braw g Pompet 14 1
Captain F C Stratton's ch c g Jolly Roger 14 2-4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 14 2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus 14 1
Col Honble E Barengs b c h Golightly 14 1-1
Mr A n H b aus m Miss 14 1 0-4
Mr Torch Fischers b aus m Key West 14 0 4-2
The Small aral Plate Distance 5 ferlongs
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali Ben Talibs b a h Menting King 13 3
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Do ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4
Mr F M Gardas b a h Kova Sahib 13 3
Mr Artin a Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Do g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr avaria's g a h Farewell 13 2 3-4
Mr Franklin's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Messrs A Mohsen M Shamlans g a h Dover Boy 13 2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Grey Pearl 13 3
Mr Percy Fischers ch a h Governor 13 2 34
Messrs A A Saip E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 32
Do b a h Nusser 13 3

The Auction Plate Distance 5 furlongs
Major Broadrick's b aus m Wahine aged Rs
Mr Anketell Jones b aus g Ombree aged Rs 800
Captain I Randall's ch aus g Do Wny Invaderda Grandmaster aged Rs 1200
Mr A W Dr b aus W Naney Till aged Rs 800
Mr Saunders b aus m Blue Blood aged Rs 20
Mr Percy Fischers b aus 5 Dust aged Rs 700

Welter Surry Plate Distance 1,2 Mile
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Do g a h Scamperdale 14 1
Do b a h Sweet William 13 2
Col Kavanaghs g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Maydwells g a h Titus—13 3 3-4
Major Murrary Capt Loeyds ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Colonel Spreas ch a h Harfoot 14 0 1-2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SUCCESS OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Chairman and members of the Bombay Port Trust, says the Rast Goftar, deserve to be congratulated on the very successful and prosperous time they have had last year. During the twelve months the revenues of the Trust showed a substantial increase—it being altogether a record year. The trade of the port attained unparalleled proportions, the receipts exceeding that of the year 1901-1902—a record year—by three and a half lakhs of rupees, the surplus being nearly four and one-fourth, and the reserve nearly twenty lakhs. Altogether the financial position of the Trust would seem to be a flourishing one. Its income has steadily increased, and an examination of the figures relating to the volume of trade of the Port and of its income and expenditure would show that the new enterprise on which the Trustees have undertaken to embark, has not been without due consideration of the financial position of the Board and of the needs of Bombay. The most important event of the year was the new dock proposals, which have been generally approved by the Government of Bombay.

DEFECTIVE REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.

Noticing the fresh scheme for improving the defective registration in the city, which the Health Officer has submitted to the Corporation the "Indu Prakash" says:—He (the Health Officer) has been complaining for a long time about the flaws in the registration of births and deaths and now he has placed a formal proposal before the Corporation for consideration. What the Town councillors complained of in the Corporation was the excessive expenditure attendant on the execution of the scheme. In Madras and Calcutta such schemes are not so expensive but to this Dr. Turner's reply is that the circumstances differ in different provinces. The Corporation has not finally decided the question and what we have to suggest is to consider the advisability of improving the system now in vogue. If it is found that the system wants improvement, they should not abandon it on the ground of excessive expenditure.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Referring to the speech delivered by H. E. Sir James Monteath at the prize distribution at the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, the "Voice of India" remarks:—Sir James said that he had nothing new to say on the subject of Mahomedan education, and it may be granted that there was nothing new in the two principal observations made by him, first, that the welfare of the Mahomedan community is intimately bound up with the mental and moral culture of the masses; and second, that the culture of a community can rest on no sure foundation unless the mothers are educated and the character of the boys is formed while they are still young. But Sir James said something which one does not often hear when, instead of ascribing the backwardness of the community mainly to its addiction to an early religious education, he observed that what lies at the root is the want of strength of character, the absence of prudence, readiness to ignore all future consequences for the sake of an immediate unpleasantness. Here is much food for reflection. Sir James practically says that while the remedy for the evil may be educational, its cause is moral. The thought may be unpleasant, but history repeats to us in the loudest tones that when a nation deteriorates, the cause must be sought for first in its moral condition. If Sir James did not say a pleasant thing, he said something very shrewd.

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The "Indu Prakash" heartily congratulates the leaders and organizers of the Madras Industrial Exhibition on the energy and assiduity with which they have been endeavouring to make the exhibition a success. In spite of the private bickerings and differences which they got over with tact and judgment which does them an amount of credit, they have, it is a gratifying circumstance to note, been working with a united heart for a cause which has for its object the natural amelioration of all Indian interests.

A RAILWAY TO MATHERAN HILL.

Some years ago the late Mr. Nowrojee Nassarvarjee Wadia had proposed to construct a rope-tramway to Matheran Hill but Government felt unwilling to grant the concessions asked for by Mr. Wadia, and the idea fell through. The "Rast Goftar" says:—It has been reserved for Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy the well-known Borah merchant, to undertake the work, Government having sanctioned a scheme proposed by him. Mr. Adamjee intends to have a light steam tramway carried to this popular hill resort, the guage sanctioned by Government being a 2ft. one. According to the plans, it is proposed to construct a line on the Darjeeling-Himalayan system, the cost being estimated at about eight lakhs of rupees. The length of the line will be about twelve miles, the track going round Panorama Hill, and ending in Matheran bazaar, near the Hindu temple. There will be a small station at Matheran and other at Neral. The rolling stock will be three locomotives, twelve first class and eight second class passenger trolleys, carrying twelve and sixteen passengers respectively and twelve goods waggons. It deserves to be noted that Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and his sons are going to build the railway at their own cost and the working of the line is to be entrusted to the G. I. P. Railway at the actual cost in addition to a further allowance of 15 per cent, to cover audit and supervision charges. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and his sons will have won the thanks of the Bombay public for providing this facility. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy is one of the few enterprising captains of industry that the country possesses and it is to be hoped that this spirit will be imitated by an increasing number of native capitalists as years roll on.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Regarding the suggestion made to the Bombay Government about the registration of account books by Mr. R. M. Patell, acting Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court, the "Rast Goftar" states:—Mr. Patell has tackled the question of the method of the binding of books of account, his long experience of the abuses to which it is open having led him to the conviction that it is necessary for the Legislature to interfere in the matter, and to make the registration of all books of account used throughout the Presidency compulsory. Mr. Patell, naturally speaks from his long experience as a lawyer and a judge, and ventures to believe that, if his proposal is adopted, it will "effectually put a stop to the dishonest practice of making false and fictitious entries in account books," it having for its aim "the introduction of a sure safe-guard against the malpractices." Referring to the universal use of native-bound books or chopdas, and to the convenient handle a book of this description provides to a dishonest merchant or moneylender for establishing false claims, he goes on to say that it is a matter of daily experience in Courts that this method of book-binding leads to corrupt book-keeping. The learned Chief Judge thinks that such systematic dishonesty can only be put a stop to by the Legislature, and pointing to the fact that the method he proposes has been very successfully adopted in Austria, he rightly maintains that if such legislation has been found necessary there, it is much more necessary "in a country where the binding used for books of account is a binding merely in name."

The Gujerati remarks:—The proposal strikes one as being a simple one. But there are, in our judgment, very grave objections to the universal enforcement of any such compulsory system in India. It is well-known that accounts are made up and fresh accounts opened at the time of the Dewali, and to compel thousands of traders and shop-keepers to dance attendance at the Registry Office at a time when they would be busy with their accounts would be productive of intolerable hardship and inconvenience. Besides we do not think the proposed scheme would lessen the chances of fraud to any material extent. Even with the Austrian system in force what is there to prevent shop-keepers, if they are inclined to be dishonest, to have a double or triple set of books to enable them to make such entries as they desire? Besides, even if a lead seal were substituted for the wax-seal, what is a trader, however honest and respectable, to do, if the 'silk string' is eaten up by rats or white ants or cut by a child? Are such account-books to be held inadmissible in evidence, because the string has been thus tampered with? If not, does it not open up a vista of possibilities for the consideration of courts? Can it then be contended that the new system will effectually put a stop to the dishonest practice of making false and fictitious entries in account books by the insertion or removal of pages? The Bombay Government have forwarded Mr. Patel's letter to certain officials, both executive and judicial, to the Chambers of Commerce, the Bombay Incorporated Law Society and Pleaders' Association. It will strike most people as not a little extraordinary that no body of native traders and merchants, who are most deeply interested in the subject and no non-official individuals from the native community have been asked by Government to give their opinion on the subject.

THE heavy rain that fell over the region of Allahabad at the end of last week has breached the newly constructed embankment of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway between Pertabgarh and Sultanpur. The trains that were running between those two stations have been suspended till further notice.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE rainfall of the summer recently ended was a exceptionally heavy in the Thames Valley as to create a general impression that the condition was widespread. But that was not the case. A table in Symons's Meteorological Magazine for September, giving the rainfall at fifty-one well-distributed stations for June, July, and August, shows that in North Wales, Lancashire, and the extreme West of Ireland the summer was actually rather drier than the average, and by far the greater part of the British Isles showed a total rainfall for the three months less than 25 per cent. in excess of the average. The centre of Ireland showed an excess of a little over 30 per cent.; the middle of Scotland had an excess of from 40 to 50 per cent.; while the Highlands and the Southern Uplands had scarcely more than the average fall. Indeed, were it not for the curious state, of matters in the South-East of England, the rainfall of the summer of 1903 would hardly call for remark.

There is a good deal in the Life of Archbishop Benson about the Rev. Hugh Benson, the late prelate's son, whose secession to Rome is announced. The author, the Rev. Arthur Benson, says,: My mother taught my brother Hugh, but my father contrived to take him for half an hour in his lessons every day. At the laying of the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral Hugh was one of his father's acolytes, and later on, whenever there was an official ceremony in the temporary Cathedral, my brother assisted him. He was prepared for ordination (1894) by Dean Vaughan, and ordained by the Archbishop. He officiated at his father's funeral and edited the Archbishop's Public Prayers and Private (1899).

The record of the late Hon. Duncan Gillies, referred to the other day as an M.P. for many constituencies, has its parallel in the career in the House of Commons of the late Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne, father of the Duchess of St. Albans and of Lady Blake, the wife of Sir Henry Blake. In a Parliamentary career extending over three-and-thirty years, Mr. Bernal Osborne was only once re-elected for the same constituency. He was member for Wycombe from 1841 till 1847, for Middlesex from 1847 till 1857, for Dover from 1857 till 1859, for Liskeard from 1859 till 1865, for Nottingham from 1866 till 1868, and for Waterford from 1870 till 1874. Mr. Disraeli, who had often felt the force of his sarcastic wit, on one occasion thus referred to him as the hon. member for — I really cannot remember just at this moment for which of the constituencies who have for a short time elected him he now sits.

Lovers of the sardine will regret to learn that the harvest of the sea has failed entirely of late so far as that fish is concerned. One firm in London is accustomed to receive consignments of the value of several thousands of pounds week by week from one house alone; but latterly (according to the 'City Press') not a single tin has arrived, for the simple reason that the catches have been nil. Meanwhile, of course, the sardine's first cousin the pilchard is experiencing what may be termed a "rough time."

An officer of the Salvation Army who recently visited Alaska has supplied some interesting particulars of life in Dawson City, the metropolis of Klondyke. Wages are high, but so are living expenses, although both have been reduced from the exceptional scale which prevailed five years ago. Labourers' wages are now sixteen shillings a day and board. Furnished room can be had from £6 to £15 per month for one room. Board and lodgings run from £2 to £8 per week. The price of food varies a great deal, according to the season. It is late in the spring before the boats run on the river, and during the last weeks of the winter certain lines of food become scarce. For instance, potatoes were as high as tenpence per pound last winter, and when the doctor ordered fresh eggs for the patent during her sickness in the winter, she had to pay two shillings for each fresh egg, which was secured with difficulty. As to the climate, that, of course, is very capricious and extreme. In summer during the middle of the day the thermometer goes up as high as 96deg. in the shade, but the mornings and evenings are always cool sometimes even chilly. While the summers are the most pleasant, the winters are severe. Forty degrees below zero is the average and it goes down as low as 70deg. of frost occasionally. The smallest coin in currency is a twenty-five cent. piece, equal in value to a shilling. The Salvation Army has a successful corps, a shelter and a wood-yard in Dawson City.

What is the record age of a horse? The 'Field' says that a representative lately saw an animal twenty-eight years old running near leader in a provincial coach. It was not once touched with the whip. A correspondent, Vice-Admiral Woolcombe, caps this, however, with an account of a horse of his brother's, which does light work, including a seven miles out and seven miles back trip a week in a very highly country at the age of thirty-four or thirty-five. He makes nothing of his work, and shows a most friendly disposition. This case will clearly take some beating.

The engineering members of the British Association who visited the Westinghouse Works at Manchester learned something of American methods. The notices to workmen were found refreshingly imperative: "Keep out," "Hands off," and so on. At midday, when the cease work "hooter" sounded, the visitors were amazed to see every man fling down his tools and positively hurry away from the workshop. "He will take up the same tools on the instant the hooter is sounded at seven o'clock on Monday," the guides explained. Each man is his own time-checker. He drops a card into an automatic machine, pulls a lever, and the clockwork does the rest. The immensity of the workshops astonished everybody. There is said to be floor space enough for the entire population of Manchester and Salford to find standing room. All the roofs are of glass, and the machine shop, the biggest of them all is 900ft. long, 450ft. wide, and 100ft. high. It is crammed full of labour saving machinery, and yet the works find employment for 5,000 hands, and £10,000 is paid every week in wages.

Cabinet resignations caused by difference of opinion between members of the Government have not been numerous in English politics. This is of course, the second time Mr. Chamberlain has figured in such a crisis, his split with Mr. Gladstone over the Home Rule Bill being responsible for his first resignation, which took place in March 1886. At that time he was President of the Local Government Board. After the Round Table conference had failed to reunite the Liberal Party he assumed and attitude of uncompromising hostility to his old leader's new Policy—a hostility which he maintained to the last.

It was later in the same year—December 1886—that that Lord Randolph Churchill withdrew from the Tory Cabinet. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, and wanted a policy of stringent retrenchment, with which Lord Salisbury could not agree. Accordingly he resigned, being resolved, as he wrote to Lord Salisbury, to sacrifice himself on the altar of thrift and economy. His way of making the announcement was curious. On the evening of December 22 he called on the Editor of the 'Times' and told him he had resigned. The next morning the 'Times' had the announcement all to itself. Lord Randolph's attacks on the spending departments thence-forward were frequent and incisive; on most other points he spoke and voted steadily on the Conservative side.

In 1882 Mr. Bright, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, failed to see eye to eye with Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian question. He resigned, and afterwards explained to the House that it was a matter of conscience with him, as he believed there had been a violation both of international and moral law. Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret at Mr. Bright's withdrawal, but differed from him on the point of law—both moral and international. Mr. Bright's appearances in public were afterwards infrequent; but in 1883 he defended himself in the House of Commons from a charge of breach of privilege in connexion with speeches delivered at Birmingham.

Lord Carnarvon retired from the Cabinet on to occasions. In 1866 he was made Colonial Secretary, and with the then future Marquis of Salisbury resigned office upon the Reform Bill of 1867, which he regarded as democratic and dangerous. When Disraeli returned to power in 1874 Lord Carnarvon resumed office as Colonial Secretary, but resigned again in January 1878 in consequence of the despatch of the British Fleet to the Dardanelles. Soon afterwards Lord Derby who was Foreign Secretary, also resigned, when the majority of the Cabinet determined to support the tottering cause of Turkey by calling out the reserves and occupying Cyprus.

FATHER BOYLAN, of St. Lucy's Church, New Jersey, in order to raise money for extensive parish improvements including a new rectory, has decided to raffle the old rectory at 5s. a chance. He thinks he will raise more money by this means than by putting it up for auction.

LONDON ROMANCE.

THE STRANGE VICISSITUDES OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

FORTUNE'S CHANCE.

Forced to play her violin in the streets for a few pence to keep her from starvation, then head waitress in a Strand restaurant, and finally taken up by society as one of the season's musical favourities in West End drawing-rooms—these are a few incidents in the life of Miss Reata Winfield during her stay of a little over six months in London.

Miss Winfield is a winsome girl of twenty, a Texan by birth, who for a number of years has been favourably known to American concert-goers as a talented violinist. Last winter she came to London to fulfil several engagements, but for some reason these engagements failed to materialise.

Undaunted at finding herself 3,000 miles from home, in a land where she was absolutely without friends, this young American woman bravely trudged from musicial agent to theatrical manager in search of employment. The treatment she received she says, was invariably kind, but her quest was fruitless.

What little money she had was soon spent, and in order to obtain the very necessaries of life she was forced to pawn and sell her jewellery, and even her spare clothes. For weeks she subsisted upon a single meal a day—generally a cup of coffee and some rolls at one of Lockhart's establishments.

DOWN IN THE DEPTHS.

Of all her possessions only her violin, a beautiful and costly instrument, remained. Several nights she went out into the streets and earned a few pence by playing. One night she took her stand at the corner of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Trafalgar Square.

Then occurred an incident which brought her street playing to an end. A well-dressed man, who had been watching her for some time, approached and whispered to her. Her answer was to grasp her violin bow and strike the man across the face with it and then fly. She ran until she fell in a faint, and was taken to a neighbouring hospital.

The starvation diet, the strain upon her nervous system, and the cold resulting from her exposure in the streets came very near to making an end of her. After six weeks however, she left the hospital, but it was only to find her situation more desperate than before.

Friendless, penniless, weak from her illness, she was about to give up in despair, when a chance advertisement in a newspaper brought a ray of hope. A manageress was wanted for a new restaurant then about to be opened in the Strand. She applied for the position, and, strangely enough, though entirely without experience in the business, she was engaged.

She grasped her new duties quickly, and before the end of her first week was complimented by the managing director.

PRINCE FORTUNATUS.

Miss Winfield had been manageress for almost a month when an American who was taking tea in the restaurant induced her to tell her story, and as he afterwards expressed it, it went straight to his heart to think of that girl battling alone in a great city for an honest living.

This American had influential friends. They heard Miss Winfield play, and they were astonished at her proficiency.

Within forty-eight hours an engagement was secured for her at a musicale at one of the leading American houses in London, and her success was immediate.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was a close friend of the American who acted as a sort of Prince Fortunatus to Miss Winfield, also became interested.

The night before he sailed for America he was tendered a banquet at the Carlton by Mr. George T. Wilson, a member of the New York Yacht Club, and there the story of Miss Winfield was told. Sir Thomas insisted upon her being sent for to play for his friends and when she left he charged them all to do everything for her that could possibly be done.

From that day poverty passed into the far-away for Miss Winfield. Engagements were numerous and profitable. The leading English and American hostesses in London vied with each other in giving a chance to this young woman who had fought so bravely against misfortune.

A few days ago, with her pockets filled with money she returned to America just in time to thank Sir Thomas Lipton for the kindness of his friends and to condole with him on his failure to lift the Cup.

Incidentally she has full bookings for the next London season.

THE TODAS OF CENTRAL INDIA.

IN the Anthropological Section at the British Association Meeting, Dr. W. E. H. Rivers read two papers of exceptional interest on the Todas of Central India. Contrary to some recent opinions, Dr. Rivers considers that polyandry is still flourishing among the Todas, though it shows some signs of passing into monogamy by an intermediate stage of polygeny. In the second paper details were given of the remarkable dairy ritual practised by the Todas. Here the dairy is the temple and the dairyman is the priest. The milk of sacred buffaloes is treated by men who have undergone regular ordination ceremonies, and the use of dairy products is regulated by the different degrees of sanctity attached to each. Dr. Rivers is preparing for the press a work on the Todas. Dr. Gann described the Indians of Honduras, and mentioned a curious cult of a wooden cross which has grown up under partly decayed Christain influence. Mr. William Crooke read a paper on the progress of Islam in India, his contention being that the Mahomedans, as the more vigorous race, with customs less inimical to fertility and longevity are increasing at the expense of their Hindoo compatriots. England may conceivably, he thought, be confronted in India by a big Mahomedan problem. The afternoon session was opened by a highly technical paper by Professor Conway on early Italian linguistics, in which he drew an analogy between the races of early Italy and the different tribes of the Celtic race.

RATTLESNAKES IN IRELAND ?

(From "The Times" of September 12.)

WE have received the following extraordinary communication. If there is any truth in "C. R. Warwick's" claim to have committed this dastardly act, the local authorities in Ireland will, no doubt, give their attention to the matter:—

Midland Hotel, Manchester, 10-9-1903.

Editor "Times" London, Eng.

Sir:—As a matter of record only I beg to state that I arrived from America on the "Celtic" about ten days ago and landed at Queenstown, Ireland and went to Cork. At Blarney Castle I liberated fourteen (14) fairly good sized Rattlesnakes (one with six and two with four rattles—balance quite young).

Time will tell if St. Patrick's edict is a myth or not.

Yours for Science.
C. R. WARWICK.

SEPTEMBER 14.

In respect of the letter which we published signed "C. R. Warwick," and dated from the Midland Hotel, Manchester, in which the writer said he had liberated 14 rattlesnakes at Blarney Castle, Cork, we are informed by our Manchester Correspondent that no visitor of the name of Warwick has stayed at the hotel since its opening, and that it would be very easy for any individual to obtain a piece of hotel notepaper, although he were not staying there.

A DISCOVERY of (literally) great interest was made at King's Lynn recently, twenty-five skeletons of giant stature being unearthed during excavations for the foundations of a grammar school. All the skeletons are in a fine state of preservation, and are mostly over six feet in height. The remains lie in rows one above another facing east, and it is believed that a burial-ground attached to an ancient monastery has been unearthed. There are no traces of coffins, but some coins have been found, and further discoveries are expected.

THE latest development in progressive American educational methods is a machine for administering corporal punishment, just introduced in the State training school at Redwing, Minnesota. The "Daily Mail's" New York correspondent says the machine supersedes punishment by hand-power, and is said to work satisfactorily, and to be easily regulated. The school authorities say that the humiliation of being put in the spanking machine has more effect on children than actual punishment, and is expected to do much towards maintaining discipline.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE new Pope, says "M. A. P.," has the warmest simplest, and kindliest of hearts, and those who know him best, say that all the pomp and circumstance of the Vatican will never be able to chill or change its generous impulses. One admirable trait in his character is that he does not forget old acquaintances. You find a proof of this in the following incident, which took place a week or so since. The Pope decided to make a bishop of a certain village cure—or country parson, as we might call him in England—and had a telegram sent to him, requesting him to come to Rome without delay. The Padre Cavallari, a homely, rubicund, pleasant old priest, at once took train for the Eternal City, and went to the Vatican, where Pius X. received him with unaffected cordiality. In the middle of the conversation the Pope remarked quite casually: "Do you know that I shall have you consecrated Bishop next Sunday?" Cavallari turned red and commenced to fidget in an embarrassed manner. "But, your Holiness, I have only my plain cure's cassock with me, and—and I am not prepared," he stammered. There was laughter in the Pope's eyes. "That will be well. I shall see that you are provided with all that is necessary," he said. He touched the bell, and Mgr. Bisleti entered. To him Pius X. gave this order: "You will have the needful Bishop's vestments made for Dom Cavallari here. Also put down the cost of the reception and all other incidental expenses which his consecration will entail. Afterwards bring the bill to me."

Before his elevation to the Bishopric, Padre Cavallari, as parish priest, received barely four pounds a month of English money as stipend, and yet out of that slender pittance he had found means to succour many unfortunate creatures in his parish. The Pope, who knew his man intimately, had forgotten neither the good priest's charity, nor his other virtues and sterling human qualities.

The opposition to the election of Archbishop Bourne to the Catholic See of Westminster (writes a clerial contributor), recalls many a famous struggle in history in the election of the Metropolitan, when King and Pope and Chapter fought for their respective rights. If there has been opposition to the appointment of the present Archbishop, it has been of a very mild and transient character. It is certain he was not favoured by the Cathedral Chapter, many of whom were dignitaries when he who is to rule over them was a schoolboy. But the venerable Chapter, immediately on the confirmation being announced, gave expression to their loyalty and good-will. The bishops, it is understood, in the first instance, sent his name to Rome.

Dr. Bourne, as Bishop of Southwark, was present in Rome for some months before Cardinal Vaughan's death, on business connected with the appointment of military chaplains, and while engaged in negotiations, encountered the opposition of Cardinal Satolli, but the tact, judgment, and force he showed, and the friendship he formed or deepened, made him 'persona grata' in Rome, and when the name of Bourne was submitted at the meeting of Cardinals at the Propaganda under the presidency of Cardinal Gotti, Satolli was the one to propose his election. The choice was quickly ratified by the Pope, and the brief was prepared.

When Dr. Bourne was made Coadjutor to Bishop Butt, with the right of succession, the Canons of Southwark were not over pleased at being deprived of their canonical right of election, and the bishop had to face at the outset a hostile chapter. Now the jurisdiction of a new bishop is not formally established until he presents his brief from Rome, and so the story goes, when he appeared, after the death of Dr. Butt, to preside as his successor, the Canons challenged his presence, demanded his brief, and excluded him from their meetings, saving the rights of their order. But with conciliatory tact the disfavour of the Canons was soon turned into cordial co-operation. So it is at Westminster, the crime of being a young man is already more than condoned, and, as Archbishop, Dr. Bourne is received with welcome by all the prelates and canons of the Archdiocese.

Out of the obscurity of antiquity an ancient custom has grown of requiring every Metropolitan or Patriarch to proceed to Rome and beg the pallium from the Pope, 'instander, instantius, instantissime,' within three months of consecration, or translation, as the case may be. The Pope gives the pallium as a token of the fulness of the episcopal office which he has conferred. Until he has received it the new Archbishop is not allowed to exercise his functions, consecrate a bishop, ordain clerics, consecrate churches, or the like. Archbishop Bourne will accordingly already set out to Rome to receive this sign of power, and to take the accompanying oath of obedience. In the course of time so exacting did this custom become that Innocent III. forbade even the assumption of the name of Archbishop til the pallium had been obtained.

The pallia are made from the wool of two lambs brought annually to the Church of St. Agness in Rome, and laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where they remain all night. The symbol is simply a band of white wool, with four purple crosses worked on it, and is worn on the shoulders and tied round the neck with strings of wool. It is a personal gift which cannot be transmitted, and it is buried with the recipient, as was the case with Cardinal Vaughan, who, by the way, was privileged to receive it at the hand of a special delegate sent from Rome for the purpose—Archbishop Stoner.

I note in your current issue of 'M. A. P'. writes Mr Charles Lander, an article, headed A Dickens' Note which contains a great deal about the late Jean Davenport Lander (not Lauder) whose adopted son I was. May I be allowed to contribute a Dickens Note and give the authentic version of the late Charles Dicken's grossly exaggerated caricature, or shall I say personal attack, upon John Donald Davenport and his daughter?

Most admirers of Charles Dickens are aware that he had a great ambition to become an actor. He accepted an engagement from Mr. Davenport, but owing to the nightly change of bill was unable to perfect himself in the several parts allotted him. His engagement was consequently short, and his ambition received a severe shock. Mr. Davenport advised him to stick to his writing, for which advice Charles Dickens's numerous admirers—who included Jean Davenport Lander—have caused to be thankful....Charles Dikens was very sore about the sudden check his ambition received, and the result of this was the theatrical portion of 'Nicholas Nickleby.' He took no pains to disguise for whom the gross caricature was intended."

It is now announced that Mrs. Emily Crawfords successor to the post of Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" is Mr. John Macdonald, who has been attached to that paper for over twenty years. He takes up his new duties at the end of September, and his sympathy for France will speedily make him popular. In his long career on the "Daily News," Mr. John Macdonald has travelled far and seen much, and it was through Mr. Archibald Forbes that he first joined his paper in the capacity of special correspondent. After editing the Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore for some time, Mr. Macdonald made a tour through Armenia, where he clearly foresaw the coming massacres. A long journey through Russia, and two Soudan campaigns followed, and later on Mr. Macdonald was writing a series of eloquent articles on the horrors of the Irish evictions.

A second series of articles (entitled "The New Democracy") on social problems, from the chief centres of England, followed; and then, for some time, Mr. Macdonald assumed the literary editorship of the "Daily News." However, he was off again to Palestine when the German Emperor undertook his amazing tour; disappeared once more on a few smaller expeditions, and in January last began his study of the state of the Balkans. Although nearing the sixties, Mr. Macdonald is as alert and vigorous as ever and he likes to tell how he was in the saddle for fourteen hours a day in Macedonia without ever experiencing the least discomfort or fatigue. It is his intention when in Paris to strike out a new line in correspondence, but, of course, to carry out at the same time the traditions of the "Daily News" in its amicable and admiring attitude towards France.

PRESIDENT HARPER, of Chicago University, has obtained the Sultan's permit to explore the district of Tel Ibrahim, where it is hoped to find the tomb of Abraham.

MRS. WILLIAM RAFFERTY has just died at High Wycombe within a few weeks of completing the 90th year of her age. She had many stories to tell of Disraeli, with whom she was acquainted. Her father was a prominent member of the Earl's original political committee, and during the early days of his career Disraeli was a frequent visitor to their house.

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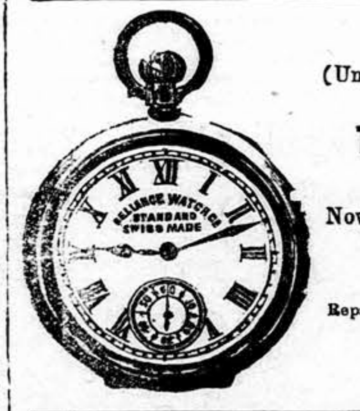

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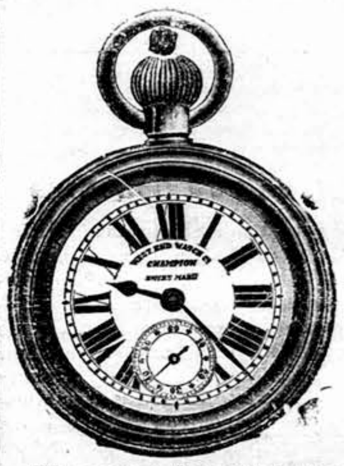

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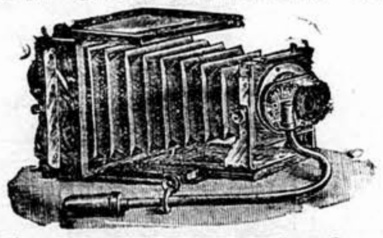

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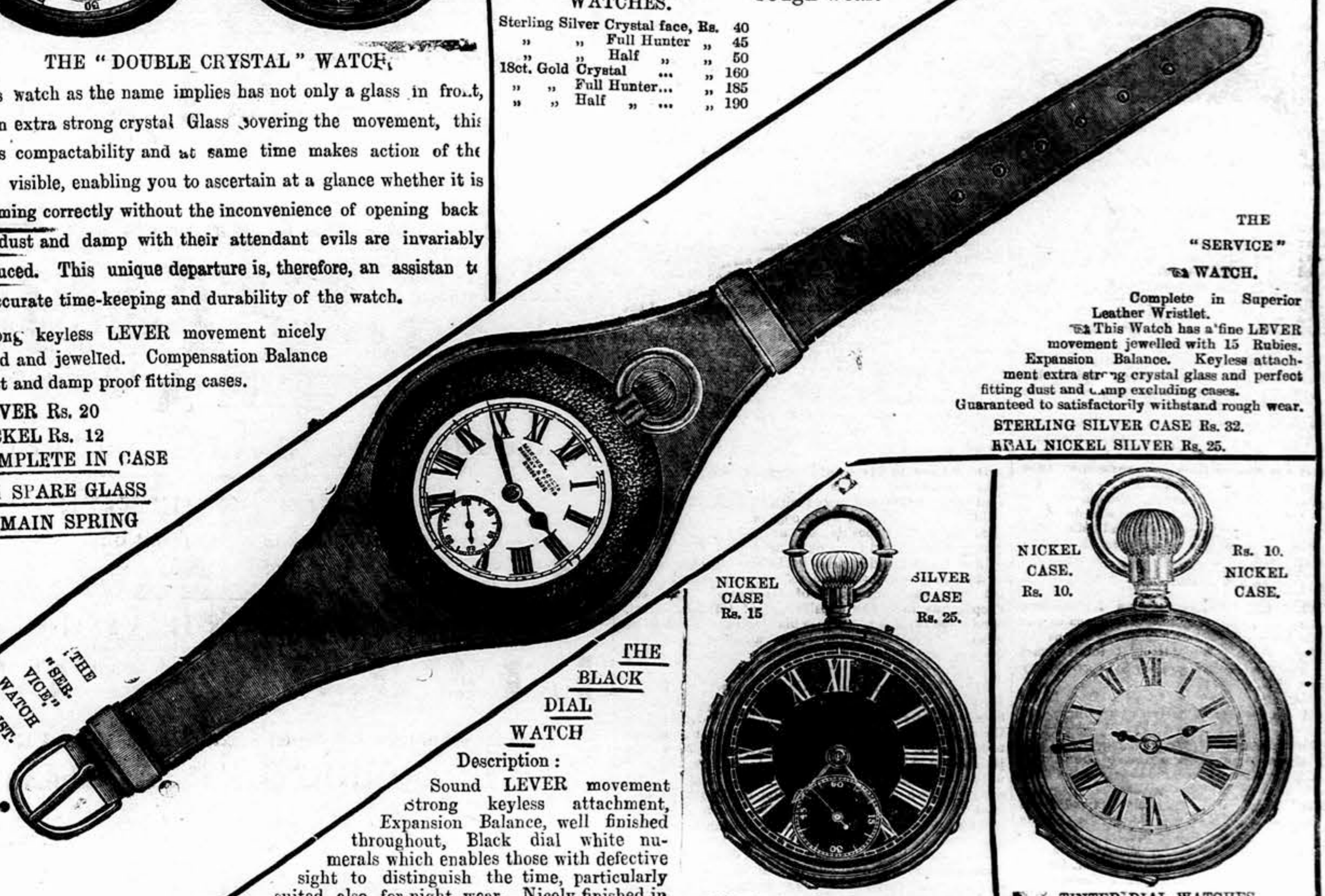

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Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

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NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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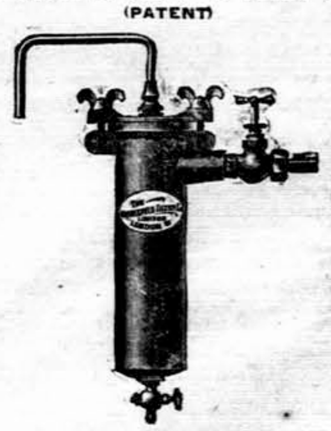
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